INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own receive to help Indian Insurance Companies?

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 113 BOMBAY MONDAY MAY 13 1929 ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

POOR RESPONSE FROM "LEADERS" TO MEERUT FUND

Dr. Ansari's 1000 Letters Fail To Evoke Sympathy.

EX-CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S INTERVIEW

Taken To Dehra Dun in Lorries under Scorching Sun

Dr. M. A. Ansari, Chairman of the Central Defence Committee, who arrived from Dehra Dun after an interview with Meerut "conspiracy" case prisoners", interviewed by the "Hindustan Times" representative expressed great disappointment at the response made to the appeal for funds for the defence in this case.

HOW HE GOT PERMISSION.

He said it was by accident that he came to know about the accused having been transferred to Dehra Dun. As chairman of the Central Defence Committee, he went to Dehra Dun to see them and make necessary arrangements for their defence. He applied to the Superintendent of the Jail to permit him to see all the prisoners in the case. The Superintendent wrote to him that he could not see all, if he had any personal friend, he could be allowed to see him.

Dr. Ansari wrote back that he had no personal friends, though he knew some of them as members of the All-India Congress Committee. He had come to see them as chairman of the Defence Committee in his official capacity to enquire from them as to how best they could be defended. He was than granted permission to see all the accused. They felt comfortable at Dehra Dun.

NO COMPLAINT.

They had no complaint against the Jail arrangements made by Lt.-Colonel Cook, Superintendent of the Jail. He had a long conversation with the accused and they made several suggestions, the most important among them being the engagement of a good criminal lawyer to stay permanently like Mr. Langford James. He should devote his whole time to the preparation of the case and look to the minute details. Able lawyers of All-India reputation may occasionally come and render advice on important points.

DR. KITCHLEW WANTED.

He could gather from their conversation, said Dr. Ansari, that most of them favoured the engagement of Doctor Kitchlew.

They made very anxious enquiries about the progress the Defence Fund had made and they were disappointed at the poor response.

SENT 1000 LETTERS.

Continuing Dr. Ansari told our representative that inspite of the fact that the appeal for funds was issued about a month back, and about a thousand letters had been sent to individuals, the response had been very poor.

Rich people had failed in their duty, said the doctor, now it was for the middle class and the poorer people to come to the reseue of their brethren and contribute their share however humble it may be.

HOW MEERUT PRISONERS WERE TAKEN TO DEHRA DUN

NO FOOD OR DRINKS ON THE WAY

Pt. Mahavir President District Congress Committee, Dehra Dun, who interviewed all the accused of the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case on their arrival at Dehra Dun in a press communique says:—

PACKED OFF IN LORRIES.

The story of their journey was painful to hear. It is stated that the District Magistrate of Meerut held the remand proceeding, within the Jail at 8 a.m. Friday. After the proceedings were over orders were suddenly issued that the accused had been transferred to another jail and they were directed to make themselves ready in two hours. They were scarcely given sufficient time to take even their breakfast. By 11 a.m. they were all packed off in lorries and handcuffed in pairs.

Mr. Vishal and Laxman of the Seva Sangh who got the news were at the gate to see them off.

In addition to the heat and dust the four lorries being considerably overcrowded by a large number of constables added to the discomforts of the journey.

NO FOOD ON THE WAY.

Police had orders not to halt in any wayside town or village. The prisoners therefore had to go without food or tea, until at last when it became absolutely intolerable, a halt was made by evening in a small wayside village, where some tea was procured at their own cost. The small official supply of soda bottles was exhausted before even half the journey was completed.

FOUR BREAKDOWNS ON WAY.

The lorries were so ill equipped that there were four breakdowns owing to punctures and the prisoners arrived Dehra Dun at 8-30 in the night. On their arrival they were supplied with the usual Jail diet. The terrible heat, dust absence of food and water, had upset most of them, a number of whom were already in indifferent health. It may be added that most of the discomforts to which they were subjected were quite avoidable. The pity is that they still claim to be called civilized and benign.

NEWS OF DR. SATYA PAL'S ARREST.

The accused were sorry for the reported arrest of Dr. Satyapal. On my repeated requests they were pleased to give me a list of their daily requirements. Mrs. Tyagi has presented her full set of Badminton material to the accused.

A local Defence Committee is going to be organised here.

BOOKS FROM BOMBAY FOR MEERUT PRISONERS

The Bombay Youth League has received an acknowledgment from Major Rahman, Superintendent of Meerut Jail stating that he will forward the 200 books sent by the Youth League to the arrested Labour leaders now in Dehra Dun Jail.

MEERUT BOMB DISCOVERY

ACCUSED KEPT IN PURDAH DURING REMAND PROCEEDINGS

MEERUT, May 11.

Ramgopal, Jaidevsingh and Sureshchander, arrested in connection with yesterday's bomb find, were produced before Rai Bahadur Ramsarandas, Magistrate, First Class, and remanded in police custody till the 18th instant. The first named two accused were produced in Court while the third accused was brought in a tonga covered on all sides by blankets. The tonga was kept outside the Court, but the accused's legal advisor was allowed to interview him within "purdah".

The Prosecuting Police Inspector asking for remand said that there were reasonable grounds to suspect that the accused had committed an offence under the Explosive Substances Act, Section 4 E.

Court: I want to see the exact words of the section.

No copy of the Act was produced by the Prosecuting Inspector who said that the Court could take it from him that the offence was non-bailable.

ACCUSED NOT PROPERLY TREATED.

Parmatmasaran, counsel for the accused, conceded the point, but opposed the remand relying on a Calcutta ruling in which it was held that remand be not granted as a matter of course, but that definite grounds should be stated by the Magistrate who should also satisfy himself that there were reasonable grounds for suspecting the accused. His client had arrived on the scene of the searches merely as spectator as many others did. There was nothing in the police diary which provided reasonable ground for suspicion. He also brought to the notice of the Court that the accused were not treated properly in the police lock-up. On the Court's order, the police promised to give necessary amenities to the accused which they were entitled to in view of their social status. Permission was also granted that relatives and counsel of the accused could interview the accused in the presence of the police. —A. P.

SEND-OFF TO BOMBAY JOURNALIST

Quite a pleasant function took place recently at the Willingdon Sports Club, when Mr. B. S. Turkhad entertained Mr. A. C. Chatterjee who is proceeding to Europe to take up his new appointment at Geneva, and Mr. C. S. Venkatchar, I.C.S., until recently Assistant Resident at Baroda.

CROP OF ASSAULTS!

Four Muslims Under Arrest

SHOPS CLOSE DOWN AS A RESULT OF PANIC

After a lapse of about a week three assaults cases has been reported on Sunday night.

Bhaw Tukaram, a Hindu was assaulted at in Khoja Gulli by some Mahomedans. He was detained in the Hospital for treatment. Four Mahomedans have been arrested for the assault.

Two assaults on Mahomedans have been reported at Two Tanks and Null Bazar on Sunday night which created a panic in the city and several shops were closed down.

"PEASANTS' COMPLAINTS SUBSTANTIALLY JUSTIFIED"

Land Revenue Settlement "Radically Wrong"

BARDOLI "SARDAR" ON BROOMFIELD REPORT

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 11.

Interviewed regarding the Broomfield Committee's Report on Bardoli and Chorasi Settlements, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel said:—

I am gratified that a Committee appointed by Government of officers of their own choice should have found that the peasants' complaints were substantially justified, that most of the data collected by Messrs. Jayakar and Anderson were demonstrably wrong, and that there was no warrant for the second revision settlement, which the officers felt it their duty not to allow to stand. It is surprising that Government should have expressed no regret for having by their obstinacy compelled a Taluka to go through enormous suffering and considerable material loss, and the least they owed to the public was that they should have indicated what steps they propose to take against those officials who successfully misled Government into believing that they had given Bardoli a settlement that was "not only just but generous."

I have had a cursory glance at the Report, but the destructive portion of it leaves no manner of doubt that the whole of the existing system of making revision settlements is radically wrong and needs to be completely overhauled. I am glad that though the campaign that I had the honour to lead was limited to a narrow issue, it has automatically and naturally opened up the wider question of the land revenue policy of Government. If Government were circumspect, they should reopen all the revisions that have been introduced during recent years, before there is a general conflagration over the whole of the Presidency.

So far as I am concerned, I must confess to a sense of relief that my responsibility ends with the setting aside of the second Revision Settlement. As regards the proposed enhancement of 6 per cent. in Bardoli and 5.24 per cent. in Chorasi, as a result of the new rates and groupings recommended by the officers, I cannot say how far they are warranted by the evidence before them. I am sure they have no relation to the "profits of agriculture". But on this question, I should prefer to be guided by the advice of my colleagues who were in charge of the people's case, and who are making a careful study of the Report. I need not conceal from the public the fact that I have reserved myself the liberty of giving battle again, should the recommendations of the Committee not be justified or warranted by the evidence before them.

BALDWIN'S ELECTION ADDRESS

"NO SPECTACULAR PROMISES"

TO STIMULATE TRADE AND PROMOTE IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

LONDON, May 12.

Mr. Baldwin's Election address reiterates his refusal to make spectacular promises and lays down a comprehensive programme to stimulate trade and create permanent employment. The address declares that there will be no general tariff but all industries may seek safeguarding, provided taxation of food is not involved. He will continue to promote Imperial preference to which the Empire, which to-day is our best customer, has appreciatively responded. "We regard employment of British capital and finance and British enterprise as likely to prove a more fruitful investment than speculative loans or guarantees to a foreign Government which squanders its own resources in a futile war against Capitalism and has hitherto shown neither friendly disposition towards Britain nor readiness to recognise its past obligations."

RISH FREE STATE AND VATICAN

LONDON, May 12.

Rome.—The "Osservatore Romano" states that the Irish Free State has applied to the Vatican with a view to the establishment of diplomatic relations, and the Holy See has agreed to send a representative to Dublin and receive the Minister of the Irish Free State as an accredited representative to the Vatican.—Reuter.

SPLIT IN MILL-OWNERS' CAMP?

Brisk Picketing Continues

STRIKERS AGITATED OVER WAGE QUESTION

Sunday was the seventeenth day of the declaration of the Bombay Mill strike yet there was very little improvement in the situation.

LOYALTY TO "RED FLAG."

The loyalty of the strikers to the "Red Flag" Union was once again demonstrated when several hundred workers of the Shapurji Bhrocha and Bombay Mills failed to turn up on Sunday morning. On account of the fact that Wednesday was declared a Holiday owing to Solar Eclipse, the management had decided to keep the mills working on Sunday. Though nearly the same number of mills put on steam as on the preceding day, the men in the Shapurji Bhrocha and Bombay Dyeing Mills failed to attend and the gates had to be closed.

BRISK PICKETING.

Brisk picketing by volunteers of the Girni Kamgar Union as well as those of the Mill-owners, still remained a feature.

The situation is by no means hopeful as out of nearly 50 mills started, more than half the number had to work with only a partial complement of workers.

STRIKERS AGITATED OVER WAGE QUESTIONS.

The strikers are much agitated over the decision of the mill-owners to withhold arrears of wages till they resumed work. The Girni Kamgar Union in a leaflet freely distributed on Sunday assure the strikers that they reliably learn that the Government have suggested to the Mill-owners not to withhold wages. After exhorting the strikers to remain firm in their attitude the leaflet continues "There is a split among the mill-owners themselves. We understand the management of the Mills have protested against the practice of carrying workers in lorries."

The behaviour of the strikers throughout the day was peaceful, and the mill area was calm.

55MILLS WORKING, SAY MILLOWNERS

The Secretary of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association writes:—

The position on Sunday again shows a distinct improvement despite intense picketing at the chawls by the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union. 55 mills were working with a complement nearly of 55,000 men, which is a few thousands more than on Saturday.

"MAXTON AS MOSCOW AGENT"

"TIMES" ON BOMBAY STRIKES

"The Times" Labour correspondent attributes the present industrial troubles in Bombay to the machinations of the League against Imperialism, which draws its inspiration from the Communist International.

MOSCOW ORDERS.

Commenting on this, "The Times" says there is very little disguise about it and reproduces the recent pronouncement in Moscow summoning workers and the peasants in India to overthrow the British rule and a later resolution of the League against Imperialism calling for "strikes, open opposition and organised resistance to hinder the movement of munitions and armed forces to India."

BOLSHIE DRIVE TO EAST.

"The Times" proceeds, "In ill-informed quarters, the allegations of the League and its revolutionary incitements may derive importance from the fact that a prominent Labour Member of Parliament, Mr. Maxton, is its Chairman and presided over the meeting, which passed the resolution. Mr. Maxton cannot dissociate himself from the consequences of these mischievous declarations and provocations to violence. He becomes, in effect, an agent in the Bolshevist drive to the East." The "Hindu."

CONGRESS LEADERS AND STRIKE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The callousness of the Congress leaders and those who have got the good of country and the well-being of Labour at heart towards the present Industrial debacle in this city, is, to say the least, deplorable.

It is a patent fact that the Musalman section of the Millworkers have been won over the owners with the bait of tempting wages (temporary of cousre!) and lorries for their safe conveyance to and from mills, etc. But what will be the psychological effect produced in the mass mind of the vast number of illiterate Hindu workers? It is the duty of all Nationalist leaders and wellwishers of the country to educate the masses of Musalman workers so as to enable them to see through the game and refuse to fall into the snares. Labour has been fighting a duel singlehanded admirably well so far, against the entrenched forces of capitalism and it is for the Congress to throw its weight on the weaker side before it is too late.—Yours, etc.,

S MURTAZA.

Lal Bagh, May 8.

HOW TO END MILL STRIKE AMICABLY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The ultimate result of the unpleasant tug-of-war, between the leaders of the Bombay Textile Union, and of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, will cause a heavy financial loss and the downfall in life of the helpless Mill-workers who have gone on strike regardless of the consequences of their hasty actions.

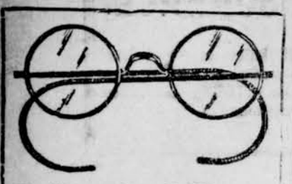
It is sure that this will mar the future prospects of all the Millworkers, in Bombay. In short, this is not the time to judge the merits of the strikers' case and to give the final judgment, whether the Mill-strike is justified or not; but, it must be the endeavour of every right-thinking men to find out ways and means to prevent labour strikes hereafter, for trivial matters.

It is only then, I should say, the labour movement will be a progressive one, and it will benefit the members of the United Labour Union if all of them are trained to serve on the principle of each for all and all for each.

The main cause of the present strike is to endeavour to reinstate all the 6,000 workers who were thrown out of employment from the Wadia group of Mills. The management of the Wadia group of Mills have already explained their case, and it is for the well-wishers of the helpless strikers to endeavour to bring the present strike to an amicable settlement at an early date, and also to endeavour to get these unfortunate workers who are thrown out of employment to be reinstated. That is why, I take the liberty to submit my humble views for the guidance of the members of the Mill-owners' Association, as well as for the benefit of the leaders of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, with a request, that they may be pleased to consider very favourably the timely suggestions made by me, to suit the purpose of the Mill-workers and their employers; as the progress of the Textile Industry depends upon the contentment of the employees, and not by keeping them on the verge of starvation due to pretty frequent strikes, which are generally caused for trivial matters.

I should say the following suggestions, if carried out into effect by the Mill-owners, the mill-strike will

(Continued on page 12.)



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Dr. S. CHOWDRY B.A.M.D., Biochemist, 77, Dhurramtala Street, M. Calcutta.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Soil in Ideal Condition

EXCELLENT START OF AMERICAN COTTON CROP

We have received the following weekly cotton review from Messrs. Newall and Clayton dated Liverpool, 23rd April:—

The daily range of fluctuations in the October position during the past week has been as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Tuesday, 16 Apr.	10.44	10.40
Wednesday, 17 Apr.	10.39	10.37
Thursday, 18 Apr.	10.33	10.28
Friday, 19 Apr.	10.39	10.31
Saturday, 20 Apr.	10.29	10.25
Monday, 22 Apr.	10.15	10.07

To-day's Price.

Oct. 10.10

A year ago.

Oct. 10.75

Developments in the situation during the week under review have been mostly of a bearish character, and prices have declined about a farthing per lb. compared with those ruling when we last wrote. Apart from an excess of rainfall in some parts of the Mississippi Valley, weather conditions in the Belt have been very favourable since the beginning of the month, and this, coupled with talk of heavy fertilizer sales since the 1st April and of a 6 to 10 per cent. acreage increase west of the Mississippi, caused a complete reversal in market sentiment. Outside support was withdrawn, and bears took advantage of the small offtake to force out weak holders and uncover stoploss selling limits.

In contrast to last year, when cold, wet weather continued well into May, climatic conditions have recently turned fair and warmer, and in consequence the crop has almost entirely made good the early delays due to excessive rainfall in March. Planting is now only a few days behind normal, and the plants are up to good stand over the Southern half of the Belt. Garside reports a 6 per cent. or more increase in acreage in the Central and Western Belts, but the Eastern situation is still very uncertain. Early weevil emergence is believed to be large, according to his correspondents, and plentiful in the lower half of the Belt. He believes this presages heavy damage if the weather is about the average during the growing season.

Reports from the principal consuming centres indicate that world mill activity continues high, in spite of the quieter demand for the manufactured article, and American Cotton is still passing into consumption at a rate exceeding 15 million bales for a full season. Garside estimates the end of February stock of American Cotton in all hands in the U. S. A. at only 6,676,000 bales, against an average of the past three years of 8,402,000 bales, and elsewhere in the world 3,899,000 bales against 3,783,000 bales. The stocks in producers' hands in the South totalled only 745,000 bales, compared with an average of 1,362,000 bales in the past three years.

The future trend of prices will be governed principally by weather developments. The soil generally is in an ideal condition, and should moderately favourable weather prevail the next few weeks the crop will make an excellent start. This, however, does not give any definite assurance of a big yield, as the real months of determination are July and August, and the out-turn is principally made or marred by the temperatures and rainfall experienced in these two months.

Meanwhile all that can be said is that a large crop is needed, and if any of the adverse developments which might occur threaten the prospects of a fair production, a very bullish situation will be created.

In the early Spring sentiment is generally either too optimistic or too pessimistic over the crop outlook. Extreme bullishness carried prices up to the 11d. level last March, and extreme bearishness has depressed values to nearly the 10d. level to-day.

At present the world believes that the outlook favours a good crop, and will continue to do so as long as favourable weather prevails, but it is hardly to be expected that such optimism will prevail continuously right throughout the growing season, as in the past there have always been periods in which the crop has suffered a reverse, even if only of a temporary nature.

TRADE REPORTS.

Manchester.—The demand for yarn and cloth from abroad has continued on a restricted scale during the week, the confidence of buyers having been shaken by the easier tendency of raw material prices. A moderate enquiry has been received from India, and occasional sales have been reported for Calcutta and Bombay. In the coarser counts Japanese competition is proving severe and shippers find it difficult to make headway on account of the fact that offers from Japan are on a slightly cheaper basis. Small sales have been arranged for China and a limited business has gone through with the remaining outlets. American and Egyptian yarns have been in very quiet demand and spinners are still unable to dispose of the full week's output.

Germany.—Spinners' not moving curtailed production.

France.—Spinners about sellout output and weavers actively engaged.

Italy.—Activity continues high.

Japan.—Spinners not moving production but maintaining high activity.

America.—Cloth sales probably below current output, but mill activity is continuing high despite Carolina strikes.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 11.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers May/June £8:10:0.

Castorseed, Bombay, toon.—
Shipment sellers May/June £17:17:6.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment buyers May/June £18 12:6.

LINSEED.

London, May 11.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers May/June £17 10:0.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers June/July £17 11:3.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
Shipment Hull sellers May/June £15:13:9.

Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment quoted May/June £18 13:9.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 11.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery sellers May/Aug. 32s 5-1/4.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery buyers Spet./Dec. 28/10-1/2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, May 11.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), Spot ..... Closed

New York, May 11.

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 11.

Silver.—Market closed quietly steady.

Spot 25-1/4

Forward 25-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 11.

Interest day to day loans 4 p.c.
" 7 days' market loans 4-1/2 p.c.

Bank Bills, 3 months 5-1/8 p.c.

Bank Bills, 6 months 5-3/16 p.c.

Fine trade bills, 3 months 5-3/4 p.c.

Fine trade bills, 6 months 6-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 11.

T.T. Berlin on London 20.46-3/4
T.T. Amsterdam on London 12.06-3/4
T.T. Brussels on London 34.95
T.T. Madrid on London Closed
T.T. Milan on London 9.264
T.T. Berne on London 25.10
T.T. Paris on London 124.22
T.T. London on Prague 163.93

UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The annual report of the working of the Union Bank of India, Ltd. states:—

The net profit for the year including the sum of Rs. 1,33,635-11-10 brought forward from previous year's account amount to Rs. 1,04,444-15-11. This amount the Directors propose to dispose of as follows:—

To pay a dividend of annas four per share (free of Income-Tax) on 7,98,000 shares, Rs. 1,99,500; To place to Reserve Fund, Rs. 50,000; To write down the Premises Account, Rs. 25,000; To set aside for Income-Tax and Super Tax for the year, Rs. 25,000; and To carry forward the balance to next year's account, Rs. 1,04,944-15-11.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 11.

May	19.42 plus .11
July	18.62 plus .12
October	Unquoted.
December	18.82 plus .
December	18.82 plus .07
Januady	18.87 plus .07
Middling Spot	19.65 plus .10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 11.

July	18.62 plus .10
October	18.58 plus .06
Middling Spot	18.63 plus .12

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 11.

Day receipts at all U.S. Ports 6,000 Bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain nil

Day's exports to the Continent 5,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 10.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.35 + .05
Scinde, Fine	6.60 + .05
Scind, Superfine	6.85 + .05
Bengal, Good	6.10 + .05
Bengal Fully Good	6.35 + .05
Bengal Fine	6.60 + .05
Oomra Good	6.95 + .05
Oomra, Fully Goood	7.25 + .05
Oomra, Fine	8.55 + .05
Broach Fully Good	8.30 + .05
Bdoach Fine	8.55 + .05
Broach Superfine	8.80 + .05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 10.

May	17.05—.01
July	17.10—.03
October	17.25—.03
November	17.25—.03
January	17.55—.03
March	17.65—.02
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	17.85

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Opening	Closing.
May	9.88	9.93 + .02
June	.....	9.86 + .02
July	9.86	9.91 + .02
August	.....	9.91
September		9.90 + .01
October	9.86	9.90
November	.....	9.89
December	.....	9.90
January	9.84	9.90
February	.....	9.91
March	9.89	9.94—.01
April	.....	9.95—.01
May	.....	9.97—.01
Middling Spot		10.15 + .07

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 10.

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	150

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 11.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb., Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers May/June 39.

Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment value May/June 38/9.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
Sellers afloat 41/6.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—
No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON

London, May 11.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—
July/Sept. per cwt. 12
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 12/1-1/2

C. F. Bombay.—
July/Sept. per cwt. 12/1-1/4

C. & F. Karachi.—
July/Sept. per ccwt. 12/1-3/4

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 11.

Castorseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 50-14, Highest Rs. 51-2-6, Closing Rs. 51-2.

Castorseeds Delivery September, Opening Rs. 53-1-6, Highest Rs. 53-6-3, Lowest Rs. 52-15-6, Closing Rs. 53-4-6.

Cottonseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 4-5-9, Lowest Rs. 4-5-6, Closing Rs. 4-5-9.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 50-11, Highest Rs. 50-13, Lowest Rs. 50-9, Closing Rs. 50-10.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

The statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 3rd May, 1929.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up	5,62 50 000
Reserve	5,22 50 000
Public Deposits	7,26 51 000
Other Deposits	73,31 75 000
Loans against securities per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	—
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundries	1,18 68 000
Rupees	92,61 94 000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	20,36 65 000
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,48 25 000
Loans	14,34 91 000
Cash Credits	28,71 74 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	9,64 10 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	46 99 000
Bullion	—
Dead Stock	2,83 83 000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	67 56 000
Balances with other Banks	27 82 000
	79,81 85 000
Cash	12,80 09 000
Rupees	92,61 94 000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£1,087,400
Advances and Investments in London	£ 923,000
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 205,400
Percentage	15.65
Bank Rate	7 p.c.

6 p.c. from 9th May, 1929.

MEMORANDUM

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs.	Decrease. 2,82,83,000
Other Deposits	„	Decrease. 1,34,27,000

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	Rs.	Increase. 35,74,000
Loans	„	Decrease. 2,82,65,000
Cash Credits	„	Decrease. 18,01,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	„	Decrease. 64,80,000
Cash	„	Decrease. 86,62,000
Percentage		15.65

LONDON RUBBER.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot.—
Sellers d.10-11/16.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 11.

Demand Bills 484.75

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 11.

Bar gold, fine, per oz. £4:4:11-1/2

There is no need to-day for any woman to be ashamed of her complexion; a beautiful clear skin is her natural birthright. Blotchy, discoloured complexions are always the result of failure to remove the accumulations of dead, decaying tissue clogging the new skin underneath, which is only waiting to show itself in all its fresh beauty.

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Science has provided an aid to nature in Mercolized Wax, which, gently massaged into the skin occasionally, dissolves away all the minute particles of the old, dried-up cuticle, leaving the young, healthy skin underneath pure and fresh-looking, as nature intended it to be.

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(Registered Trade Mark)

Get some from your Chemist or Stores and use it to-night and note the wonderful improvement in your complexion in a few days.

DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat, or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

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Ward off danger of infection with FORMAMINT

FORMAMINT tablets will cure Sore Throat and, at the same time, protect you against such dangerous infections as Influenza, Measles, Diphtheria, etc. Be specially careful in crowded places where infection is always lurking. A Formamint tablet taken once in a while, will keep you safe from dangerous infectious diseases.

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P.&O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
18 May	Kaisar-i-Hind	All vessels	11,518
25 „	Narkundax ..	will	16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Razmak ..	now	10,602
22 „	Mooltanx ..		20,847
29 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..	sail	16,568
13 „	Mantua ..		10,946
20 „	Malojax ..		20,837
27 „	Kaiser-i-Hind ..	direct	11,518
3 Aug.	Ranpura ..		16,601
10 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 „	Naldera x ..	from	16,088
24 „	Razmak ..		10,602
31 „	Malwa ..		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..	Bombay	16,619
14 „	Narkundax ..		16,572
21 „	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 „	Morea ..	without	10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
12 „	Mantua ..	transship.	10,946
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
26 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura ..	ment	16,601
9 „	Malojax ..		20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 „	Macedonia ..	at	11, 20
30 „	Razmak ..		10,602
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India ..	Aden	19,000
21 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
28 „	Morea ..		4[illegible],95

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. he fares will be as follows :—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Dateabout	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows :—

	Single	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £84	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929		
20th May	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
24th „	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
29th „	Alipore	Straits China and Japan.
7th June	Ranpura ..	Colombo, and Australia.
21st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia
5th July	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
19th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug	Morea ..	Colombo Straits China and apan
16th „	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia
30th „	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
27th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@15May
aBengal Maru ..	5396	16 May	28 „
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	29 „
aHakodate Maru	5803	20 May	2 June.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@12 „
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 May	13 „
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@26 „
aPenang Maru ..	5214	17 June	30 „

aDo not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Haruna Maru ..	10500	16 May	2 June
Kamo Maru ..	8000	30 „	17 „
Katori Maru ..	10000	13 June	1 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	29 May	6 June.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	12 June	19 „

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

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136-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926

13th May	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi
15th „	Bankura ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
17th „	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.
22nd „	Khandalla ..	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

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Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

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A R1598

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M 32682

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Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.
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TO BE LET ON CONTRACT—The building belonging to Cummoo Yacoob Charitable Trust and situated at Nos. 401-405, Bendi Bazar for a period of 3 years from Jeth Sud 1st 1985. Sealed tenders for which are invited upto 27th May 1929. The trustees have option to accept or refuse any tender of highest or lowest offer. Copies of Tender Form and Agreement will be obtained from the office of the Trust on payment of a fee of Rs. 1/-/- only. For further particulars apply or see personally. The SECRETARY CUMMOO YACOOB CHARITABLE TRUST, 97, Kambeker Street, Bombay (3).
L R1599

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

1. Applications for admission to the I. A., I.Sc., S.B.Sc. and S.B.A. classes should reach the office on or before 10th May, 1929; for J. B. A. class on or before 9th June, 1929, and F. Y. A. class within a week from the date of the declaration of the S. L. C. Examination results.

2. Applications from the students who have once failed at a examination will be considered if there are vacancies after 15th June, 1929.

3. All students, whether **old or new including those who were in the J. B. A. and J. B. Sc. classes of this College last year** must apply in the prescribed forms which can be obtained either personally or by sending a stamped and addressed one anna envelope. Applications received otherwise or later than the date or dates fixed for the purpose will not be considered.

4. Students seeking admission to the I.Sc. class should without fail give their marks in Mathematics and Physics.

5. Applicants, other than those for the F. Y. A. and J. B. A. whose cases are favourably considered, will be informed by the 5th June.

6. COLLEGE FEES:—The College fee is Rs. 60 per term in addition to Rs. 6-8-0 for Gymkhana, Library, etc. Students who were not in this College in the second term of 1928-29 will have to give Rs. 5 as Caution Money to be returned when they leave the College. The fee will be collected on and after the 17th June.

7. Postal money orders or cheques will not be accepted.

8. Fees once paid cannot be returned under any circumstances. F Y. A. students will be informed individually of the dates on which they have to pay the fees. Students failing to pay the fees on the dates notified on the Board will lose their admission.

9 Old as well as fresh students intending to have hostel accommodation in the term must apply in the prescribed printed form separately to the Hostel Superintendent before 12th June, 1929. Old students who have not reserved their claims and failed to pay in their fees will forefeit all claims to their rooms which will be held vacant and assigned to others.

S. L. AJREKAR,
I. C. Principal,
Gujarat College Ahmedabad.
32164

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SCHOLARSHIPS are to be awarded from the above fund for higher commercial and agricultural studies. Lohanas will have first preference. Apply to the HON. SECRETARY, 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
32216

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1083 of 1917.

NOWLA DOONGA AND CO. .....Plaintiffs.

vs

(1.) SHANTABAI, widow of Waghoji Kuverji Raje Shirke and (2.) AUDUT-RAO WAGHOJI SHIRKE. .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale, bearing date the 17th day of June, 1920, and the Judge's Orders, dated the 14th day of September, 1928, and 15th March, 1929, made in the above Suit, the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and of the Mortgagor Waghoji Kuverji Raje Shirke deceased as a Khote in the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, 1929, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs Nowla Doonga and Co. as Mortgagees and of Waghoji Kuverji Raje Shirke deceased, the father of the second Defendant as Mortgagor in his capacity as a Khot in the plot or plots of land or ground situate at Kirole, District Trombay, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, bearing Survey Nos. 9, 11, 12, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 105, 107, 111, 132, 134 and 135, being the portions of the Khoti Village of Kirole left unacquired by Government out of the Survey Nos. 1 to 5, 6, 7, 9, 11 to 53, 55 to 88, 90 to 93, 95 to 101, 105 to 107, 109 to 116, 118 to 126, 127, 128, 132, 134, 135 and 136 as described in the Mortgage, dated 18th May, 1917, executed by the said Mortgagor Waghoji Kuverji Raje Shirke in favour of the said Nowla Doonga and Company.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Cama Building, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1929.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
32210

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION OF SALE BY SHERIFF OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction Suit No. 987 of 1928.

FEROZE FAREDOON DABOO, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Gowalia Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

HARISCHANDRA DARMAJI WAGHMARE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Landlord, residing at Umerkhady, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 28th day of June, 1928; it was 'inter alia' ordered that the Defendant do pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees six thousand seven hunderd and twenty-five and annas three for debt and interest and the sum of Rs. 200 for costs which said debt and interest and costs amount together to the sum of Rs. 6,925-3-0 and further simple interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the said amount of Judgment from the date thereof until payment, AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 27th day of November, 1928, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the Defendant abovenamed, being the undivided 1/7th share in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Umerkhady Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 284 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 1315-16-17, Old Survey No. 61-65, New Survey No. 3646 (Part), Cadastral Survey No. 1975 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3548 and Street No. 69-71, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the properties of Messrs. Balkrishna Vassu Padwal and Vasudeo Padwal and Mahomedally Thanabhai, on or towards the West by the properties of Pandurang Tukaram Haldanker and Agaali Mahomed and B. Razzim, on or towards the North by Umerkhady Road and on or towards the South by the Umerkhady first Road, and are now occupied by the tenants of Rukhminibai, wife of Krishnaji Raghoba Waghmare, and Dharmaji Krishnaji Waghmare, NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on the 27th day of May, 1929, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale, dated the 27th day of November, 1928, put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest, being the undivided 1/7 share, of the said Defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, interest, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

A son was born to the Defendant on the 9th day of February, 1929, who claims to be entitled to one-half share in the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the said lands and premises.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior-purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 25th day of April, 1929.

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. RANCHHODDAS & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

32215

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 239 of 1928.

Bai DHANBAI, widow and others .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Bai HIRABAI, widow of Haridas Khimji .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 10th day of December, 1928, the following immoveable property at Santa Cruz will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, 1929, at the hour of 3-30 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Salt Batty Land or ground with the Bungalow standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mowje, Dande Taluka, South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay Suburban District being a part of the plot of land assessed under Survey No. 298, New Survey No. 352, Plot No. 5 and Entry No. D 396, containing by admeasurement 4840 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East formerly by the property of Cawasji Dinsha Cash and now partly by the property of the said Cawasji Dinsha Cash, on or towards the West by the Public Road, on or towards the North formerly by the property of Purshottam Pandurang and now partly by of Vinayak Bapuji Kothare and partly by the property of Soonder Pandurang and Purshottam Pandurang and partly by the property of Purshottam Pandurang and on or towards the South formerly by the property of Sorabji Hosangji Gazder and Vithoba Krishnarao and now by the property of Pallanji Cowasji Banatwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MOHILE & PAREKH, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 36, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1929.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

MOHILE & PAREKH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

32212

COTTON MARKET FLUCTUATIONS AND DOCUMENT OF DESTINY

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST, charge only Rs. 125. Weekly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 10. Monthly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 30.

WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies. (KALBADEVI ROAD), opposite Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd Floor, BOMBAY No. 2.

N.B.—Life Member's charge Rs. 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to get all forecasts free of charge for whole life time.

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.,

Sale of Municipal plots at Dadar Road, Parel Poibavdi, advertised to take place THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant is POSTPONED by order of Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, to WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant.

AUCTION SALE OF C. P. COTTON (DAMAGED BY FIRE).

Under instructions from the Lloyd's Agent, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant sell by Public Auction at 11 A.M. (S.T.) in the Jetha No. G 114 of Messrs. Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd.- Sewri Cotton Depot on account of the concerned:—

10 full-pressed bales C. P. Cotton (damaged by fire).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

—NEW INDIA—
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,27,80,246

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Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

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Tel. Ad. Hillsway, **DEOGHAR.**

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And miracles of Astrology by Prof. PRAKASA RAO, Premier Astrologer of India, Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes, 20th October, 1928—"I have tried many Astrologers, both natives and Europeans, but I have found your work as the best of all." Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
THE MACDONA PLAYERS
present
CANDIDA
By BERNARD SHAW
Booking at Rose & Co. After 7-30 p.m. at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 & 10 P.M.
VICTOR HUGO'S
Immortal Classic
THE MAN WHO LAUGHS
featuring:
CONRAD VEIDT.
MARY PHILBIN
A UNIVERSAL SOUND PICTURE.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
WALLACE BEERY,
RAYMOND HATTON
and the Fascinating
MARY BRIAN
in their latest Mirth Provoker:—
BEHIND THE FRONT
A Highly Hilarious Comedy with a Succession of Gorgeous "Gags" that defies Comparison. The Funniest and Most Uproarious Stuff of the War! A delicious blast of low down fooling

FOR FIVE DAYS ONLY
To-day entirely change of Programme
THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD
3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45.
DAILY 4 SHOWS.
The Most Spectacular Riding Picture Ever Filmed.
PETE MORRISON
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"THE ESCAPE"
Thrills, laughter, romance in his whirlwind action Melodrama—
Also
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THE
DACCA AYURVEDIA PHARMACY LTD., DACCA

CITY & SUBURBS

—:o:—

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

11-0 a.m.—European Gramophone Records.

11-30 a.m.—Indian Gramophone Records.

12 Noon.—Bombay Cotton Market: Opening Rates. Close Down.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

7-0 p.m.—Dance Music the latest Dance Melodies. Played by the Bohemian Dance Band. (Director: Ken McCarthy).

8-0 p.m.—Cotton Prices: Liverpool Opening Rate. Bombay Market Closing Rates. Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat and Other Market prices. Stock Exchange Prices. Interval.

9-0 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin. Cotton Prices: New York Opening Rate. Liverpool Closing (or latest available) Rate and Bombay Current Rate.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

9-30 p.m.—Master R. C. Roy, Vocal Music.

10-5 p.m.—Master Vasant, Vocal Music.

10-40 p.m.—Krishnarao Mulay, Sitar Solo.

11-0 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

"THE PRAVEER."

The Hindi Journal "Praveer" which was a bi-weekly so long, will now be published daily from Sunday, the 19th instant.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

The sixth anniversary of the late Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Kt., will be celebrated on Tuesday, May 14, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Gamdevi. Rao Bahadur Talmakki, Messrs. N. S. Kowshik, R. S. Padbidri and others will speak on the "Life and Work of Sir Narayan." All the members of the community are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN YOUTH CONFERENCE

—:o:—

SWADESHI EXHIBITION

Since there is room for only a limited number of stalls. Swadeshi manufacturers who wish to exhibit their goods in the forthcoming Conference at Khar are requested to write immediately for particulars of the rent accommodation of the stall, etc. to the Secretary, Bombay Suburban District Youth Conference, Khar, Bombay 21.

THE BUDDHIST MISSION

—:o:—

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

The British Maha Bodhi Society has issued the following:—

"Maha" and "bodhi" are two Indian words meaning "great" and "wisdom": this is how Buddhist countries describe the Teaching of the Buddha. He was born about 2,500 years ago in Northern India, and taught a religion which is unsurpassed for purity and simplicity. He was not a god but a very wise human being, and saw how, in his time, true religion was drowned in a flood of theosophical theories and dogmas.

Casting these aside, he announced his great Truths—

All beings have suffering.

All suffering is produced by selfish desire.

All suffering can be destroyed by giving up that selfish desire.

And the Way is the Noble Eightfold Path of Right Views, Aims, Speech, Conduct, Business, Effort, Mindfulness and Meditation.

THREE MAIN QUALITIES.

The Buddha observed three main qualities in nature—Everything is transient everything is subject to pain; everything is soulless. There is therefore one great virtue that we all should practice—Compassion. The law of causation rules, and they who sow kindness must reap joy without fail. All is transient—it must therefore fade away. All is subject to pain—we must inflict none. All is soulless—therefore deeds for self are useless.

Buddhism is a practical religion based upon what we can see and feel for ourselves. We are not asked to believe in Trinities, Miracles, Inspirations or Revealations, but to reverence the great Teacher, take him as our guide, and see how true his Teaching is.

A UNIQUE OPPOTUNITY.

Ceylon, the home of the Pali Scriptures, the completest, simplest and most authentic records, has sent to England three of her preachers to teach this great Religion in its original form, which is that 'best suited' to 'rational' and 'critical British minds'. We invite all good people, irrespective of creed, to support this Society, because we have now a unique opportunity of hearing a real and genuine exposition of Buddhism which the Buddha himself taught. English services are held every Sunday at 6 p.m. free. No one is asked to join the religion.

The Society is working hard to obtain at least 4,000 members—the annual subscription is 5|-, and, for 4|- additional, the monthly magazine will be sent post free. No harm can come to those who give a hearing to what is good.

BOMBAY ENGLISH BLEACHED AND PLAIN PIECEGOODS MERCHANTS' ASSN.

PROTEST AGAINST DRAFT RULES OF NATIVE ASSN

The general meeting of this Association held on 30th ult.mo, resolved as follows:—

This General meeting resolves that the secretaries of our Association should inform the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association that after full consideration our Association thinks that the draft rules sent by them in respect of Surveys on Piecegoods are detrimental to our interest and Business and as no necessity has arisen to make any changes in the existing rules, the new rules should not be agreed to.

Resolved further that this general meeting appoints a Sub-Committee of the following gentlemen and that sub-committee should in co-operation with our other piecegoods Associations esdeavour to bring about confirmation of the existing rules by rescinding the newly framed ones; and the sub-committee should report to the General meeting by the 31st May 1929 and on receipt of such Report the secretaries should convene the General Body and intimate the outcome.

Resolved also that as a protest against the new Survey Rules our members should stop indent business for one month, but permission should be given to transact business with those indenting firms who are prepared to do business on the basis of the old existing Survey Rules, and our members before commencing business with such firms communicate their names to the officers of our Association and after due inquiry the officers should place the matter before the Managing Committee and give permission to do business.

Names of the members of the Sub-Committee:—

Seth Muljibhai Laxamidas, Seth Lalubhai Trumbakram, Seth Padumsey Damodar Govindji, Seth Ranchhoddas Valabhdas Kanji, Seth Narottamdas Valabhji, Seth Hiralal Amritlal, Seth Dwarkadas Biwandas and Seth Parshottamdas Damoderdas.

INDIAN STATES' PEOPLES CONFERENCE

—:o:—

THE BUTLER REPORT AND AFTER

The Secretaries of the Reception Committee of the Second Session of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference have issued the following:—

The Report of the Butler Committee is out. The imperial game of "Divide and Rule" is too apparent in its recommendations to be missed or forgotten.

The maintenance of as Army of occupation and the separation of the Political Department from the Government of India are serious menances to the realisation of even the Dominion Self-Government. The Committee talks of "Two Indias." It seems merciful that it does not talk of five hundred and sixtytwo Indias! The insult aimed at the Indians by the recommendatios of a direct recruitment to the Political Department from the British Universities and thus securing a practical bar against all Indians, however, illustrious, is too patent not to provoke us into an effective protest.

The Princes have maintained as yet, an ominous silence regarding the results of this Report. The sudden departure of Dr. Rushbrook Williams, their accredited agent, for England, Casada and the United States and the propaganda he has started in right earnest in those countries and the now well-known views of the Princes' Counsel are a fair index of the views of the Princes. There is an imperious necessity on the part of the people of the States to organise an effective propaganda to counteract the herculian efforts of the Princes and their Agents. The peoples' point of view must be heard and that, too, effectively. The authorities of the Indian States Peoples Coference have therefore decided to hold the Second session of the Conference in Bombay on the 25th and 26th of this month under the able Presidentship of Sjt. C. Y. Chintamani.

This session will be momentous for the destiny of the people of the States. It therefore, behoves the workers of all Indian Stats to join hands with us in making it a hugs success. We request all lovers of freedom for the people of the States to marshal all their forces and exert their utmost to make this Conference thoroughly representative as befits the spokesman of the seventy millions of the oppressed and down—trodden people of the States.

Those interested in this movement are earnestly solicited to put themselves into communication with the undersigned, enlist their names without further delay as members of the Reception Committee on payment of Rs. 10/ as fees, and assist the organisers by accepting voluntary work for the success of the Conference.

BRILLIANT EXPONENTS OF DRAMATIC ART

MISS DAPHNE CARR.

MISS JOAN HOPEGOOD.

BERNARD SHAW'S PLAYS AT OPERA HOUSE

Brilliant and Talented Artistes of Macdona Players

To-night the Macdona Players will stage Bernard Shaw's play "Candida" at the Opera House. It is the story of a complacent Clergyman and his wife who are living their limited but aspiring lives in a working-class district in London. To their house-hold comes a young poet, who wraps his poetic ideas and yearning aspirations round the wife. She responds to them with motherly and platonic sympathy. The husband's jealousy is aroused shaking his self-sufficiency, and his religious attitude is also attacked by the poet. Eventually, when his complacency and egotism have been practically shattered. the wife (Candida) offers understanding and sympathy to both the men, and re-establishes the normal even tenor of her marital relations with her husband. The poet then passes out into the night with his dreams.

UNIQUE COMBINATION OF ARTISTIC TALENT.

The unusual success and popularity of this Company is the result of a unique combination of artistic talent and business management. It was specially formed last October for the Indian and Eastern tour by Mr. Charles Macdona, a veteran theatrical producer with considerable experience extending over more than 30 years, who has three other Companies doing the Shaw repertory—two in England and one in South Africa. The present Company which has had an enthusiastic reception in Ceylon, China and India is sent out under the direction of Mr. Cecil de Leo who left his naval career to which he was brought up, and joined the theatrical profession in which he acquired varied experience as actor, stage manager and business manager.

ACCOMPLISHED ARTISTES.

The Company has a carefully selected group of Artistes, many of whom have a special aptitude for Shavian plays. Mr. Stanley Drewitt, who has produced the plays and also takes some important roles with distinction, was with Sir Herbert Tree in his Shakespearean plays at His Majesty's Theatre, London, besides being connected as producer. Manager and Actor with the principal theatres in England, for the last two years he was running his own Companies doing modern plays in West Indies and South Africa.

Mr. Terence O'Brien, a most brilliant and accomplished actor of this Company, came out to India and the Far East several years ago with the Matheson Lang Company playing principal parts in its Shake pearean plays, and has acted for Mr. Charles Macdona on many previous occasions. He has a varied and extensive experience as an actor having been the leading man in most of the Repertory Companies and playing principal parts like "Othello", "Hamlet", etc. with Sybil Thorndike. Some of his other work includes leading parts in Birmingham Repertory Theatre, productions in London, notably the first production of "Back to Methuselah", Bernard Shaw's great play which took five nights to perform. He was especially engaged by Sir Barry Jackson to play Genosius in the only English production so far of "The Comedian" by the French Author Henry Gheon. During the last few years Mr. O'Brien had been playing and producing in London, and finally he went into management on his own account last year. It is a great compliment to him that when he left Macdona's original "Shaw Company" several years ago, Mr. Bernard Shaw wrote to him to say that this was to his (Shaw's) disadvantage, and also suggesting that he would like Mr. O'Brien to play the role of "Dunois" in his play "St. Joan". But Mr. O'Brien could not accept the offer as he was already engaged by Sir Barry Jackson.

A PAIR OF BRILLIANT STARS.

Miss Joan Hopegood, a brilliant and talented actress of this Company, has the distinction of being singled out from the whole of England for the Gold Medal of the Royal Academy of London for elocution and dramatic art. She has played a lot in London in all kinds of plays. She has played almost all the Shakespearean heroines and a great many of the Shaw leads in England, as in this Company. She played the chief role in Modjar's "Blue Stockings", which was specially produced before the King and Queen by Mr. Stanley Drewitt.

Another brilliant Star of this Company is Miss Dapline Carr, who does the leading parts in "The Doctor's Dilemma" and some other plays. She was the leading lady of the Manchester Repertory Company for some time and has played with Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the famous English tragedienne, in "Second Mrs. Tanquery", "Magda" and "the 13th Chair", and has also played with Miss Phyllis Neilson Terry in several well-known plays.

Another prominent actor of the Company is Mr. A. S. Homewood whose clear and emphatic diction and effective gestures are always delightful. He also has had a lot of experience as a Shakespearean actor. The Company, will stage "Getting Married" to-morrow and conclude their Bombay season on Wednesday with a farewell performance of "Man and Superman."

AT THE GLOBE CINEMA

Rapid fire, whirlwind action and a beautiful love story of a woman's faith is "The Escape" starring Pete Morrison which is now at the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road. Morrison is a perfect type of man who is admired by men and women. He is a big, perfectly proportioned man, who rides with consummate skill. As an actor he has few peers. He has finally gained the recognition due him and will appear in many more pictures of this type. Good old western action, a love story and a good dose of comedy completes the picture.

Programme also includes two reels Larry Semon Comedy and another two reels most laughable comedy.

WORLD'S KISSING CHAMPION

—:o:—

"MISS AMERICA'S" RECORD

America has achieved a new record, Miss Elsie Laureton, a choir singer from Delmar, Iowa, has been declared and scientifically proved to be the world's kissing champion.

In a test organised by a company which claims to produce the finest electrical stethoscopes in the world Elsie heart reacted faster by 15 heart beats more than that of her nearest rival.

"NEVER KISSED BEFORE."

The test was carried out in the following manner: Four girls, two blondes and two brunettes, who were said never to have been kissed before, were subjected to five tests each, and in each test (a kiss by unknown man) the increase in the number of heart-beats was registered by the stethoscope.

Elsie, a brunette, was an easy first with a total of 66 or an average increase of 11.2 heart-beats per kiss.

"WHY NOT"

—:o:—

MR. COOK'S HANDSHAKE WITH THE PRINCE

Mr. A. J. Cook, speaking at Hounslow last night, said that he had been the villain of the piece in the coal industry, and with other leaders had been abused and caricatured.

"The other side is shocked," he continued, "because the Prince of Wales has shaken hands with the villian. Why not? The Prince is only a man, the same as I am."

Mr. Cook said he would welcome any revelations the Cabinet intended to make about the National Strike and the coal dispute of 1926. Mr. Bevin had made a few disclosures.

They intended to publish on the boardings extracts from the telegram sent by Mr. Baldwin to the American Press when a delegation went to America to plead for help for British miners' wives and children, in which he stated. "There is no suffering among the miners. The children are better fed now than when their fathers were working."—"Daily Herald."

A FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT

—:o:—

HINDU RUN RUN OVER NEAR COLABA

A fatal motor accident resulting in the death of Suka Koya, a Surti Hindu aged 22 took place at Wodehouse Road, near Colaba Station on Saturday evening. It appears that while a private motor car No. Y.8904 was being driven along the Road, the deceased tried to cross the road and in so doing was knocked down by the left mudguard. He sustained several injuries and subsequently died in the Hospital owing to rupture of the spleen. The City Coroner's Jury at an inquest held on Sunday returned a verdict of accidental death.

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Holbrook's Sauce

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HOLBROOK'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

AND

PURE MALT VINEGAR

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CURE ALL

Eye defects, including Cataract by using *Sanjiv genuine Lotus Honey* Nature's own remedy. Absolutely safe. Strengthens weak eyes and restores perfect vision. Price Rs. 2/- per dram. *S. C. Sanjiv, 15/3, Lakshmi Dutta Lane, Baghbazar, Calcutta.*

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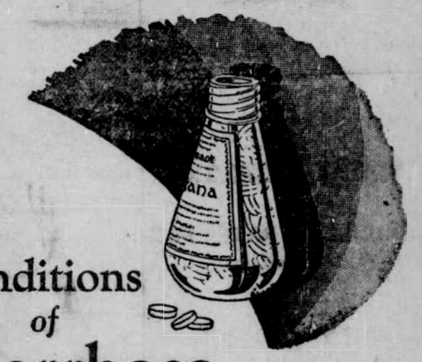

In Conditions of Diarrhoea

especially when caused by weakened nerves, prompt relief invariably follows the administration of *calcium* (lime) in the form of Kalzana.

It quickly allays the inflammation, strengthens the bowels in their fight against the infection, and soothes the irritated nerves.

Take Kalzana, the scientific combination of calcium, which is readily digested in all conditions of weakness and greedily absorbed by the millions of body-cells.

"By the use of 6 Kalzana tablets daily, the diarrhoea (in two severe cases) was stopped in an amazingly short time without any change in the diet." writes Dr. Zuntz, the well-known physician, in a leading medical journal.

Kalzana hastens the healing of all ulcerated and inflamed areas, and gives new strength and vitality to the entire system.

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2. Great saving of Time and Trouble
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4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.

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Bombay Chronicle

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, MAY 13, 1929.

Amazing Somersault.

—:o:—

Some Madras Congressmen seem to have suddenly developed an unaccountable fascination for office under Government, which is all the more unaccountable because it is accompanied with an unabated zeal for complete and immediate Independence for India. Not very long ago some of these very Congressmen were among the loudest to denounce office. Indeed the Madras session of the Congress sought to make any retreat towards acceptance of office by declaring Independence as the goal of the people. The same session moved further towards Non-co-operation by calling upon not only Congress members in the legislatures but all non-official members "not to attend meetings of the legislatures except for the purpose of preventing their seats being declared vacant,.....or for the purpose of throwing out a Ministry". The Calcutta session of the Congress went further still by calling upon the people to prepare for a campaign of non-violent Non-co-operation to be organised if the demand for immediate Dominion Status should not be conceded by the end of 1929. None could have dreamt then that some of those very persons who supported all these resoluttions, nay, objected to these as being too tame, would now seriously suggest acceptance of office under an alien Government on the eve of the most strenuous fight for freedom.

But the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee, of all Congress organisations, passed last week the following interesting resolution:—

"With a view to strengthen the influence and pervasiveness of the Congress in all spheres of national life and to effectively checkmate the attempts of the bureaucracy to strengthen itself by exploiting communal jealousies or setting up puppet or subservient Ministries, this Committee resolves that the Congress members elected to the Legislative Council from this province should have the power to follow any and every line of action which in their opinion may be necessary and expedient to further the power and influence of the Congress to carry out the constructive programme of the Congress through the Council and to render impossible the formation of any anti-national or reactionary Ministry".

There is no express reference to office in the resolution. But one can fairly read between the lines. The last vestige of doubt about the carefully veiled implications of the resolution has since been removed by the reported speeches and interviews of some Madras leaders. Mr. S. Satyamurti, in particular, is refreshingly candid. He thinks that the question of acceptance of office for Congressmen in Tamil Nadu is one of "to be or not to be". He, however, does not say when the question became so vital as that.

Without wishing to make a fetish of consistency, we feel that the starting of the controversy about office in the Congress circles is most deplorable. Nothing has happened to justify a reconsideration of the question; while many things have happened to rule it out till the time comes when a Minister would become a real Minister with enough power to be something more than a dummy to beguile a credulous people. The appointment of the Simon Commission, the flouting of the Legislative Assembly by the Viceroy, the creation of Simonite Committees in the legislatures despite the nation's opposition to the Commission, the bitter experience of C. P. Nationalists' attempt to run Dyarchy, the prospective need for a drastic form of non-violent Non-co-operation, are only a few facts which make the acceptance of office by Congressmen now unthinkable. It is amazing that while men like Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has strongly condemned office as being derogatory to the dignity of Congressmen, staunch Swarajists like Mr. Satyamurti should be so enamoured of Ministerial jobs. His contention that the Minister's post is in the gift of the strongest party is hardly tenable, for a Minister, howsoever chosen by Government has not at all the power to bend the Government against their will to the will of the legislature. We cannot believe that Congressmen in general either in Tamil Nadu or in the rest of the country will countenance the fatuous suggestion for a "new orientation" of the Congress policy. We trust the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will scotch the suggestion.

Keep Mum, Simon

—:o:—

Sir John Simon's strenuous advocacy of Mr. Lloyd George's propaganda to win votes for the Liberal cause and his "butting in" into the electoral fight when the Tories have graciously consented to allow him a "walk-over" in Spen Valley have drawn forth words of vitriolic wrath from his erstwhile political chum, Mr. Churchill. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, now a shining light in Tory politics, can always be depended upon to be picturesquely vocal in criticism and he lashes Sir John Simon mercilessly for the impropriety of his conduct, accusing him of "taking advantage of the chivalry extended to him and indulging in the cheap pastime of firing under a white flag." The accusation will no doubt evoke a spirited rejoinde from the Liberal lawyer whose incisiveness of phraseology equals that of Mr. Churchill. But it can hardly be expected that Mr. Churchill will take to heart the grandmotherly advice given to him by the "Observer". Mr. Garvin's paper accuses him of "rousing bad blood". During all his political career Mr. Churchill has been busy doing this and now that the great fight is on, he cannot and will not keep quiet unless Sir John Simon listens to his injunction "Keep mum, Simon."

Land Revenue Reform

—:o:—

The widespread agitation for radical reform of the land revenue policy of Government seems to have at last impressed upon the Government of India the urgent need for such reform. The Conference of Land Revenue Members of various provinces, opened by the Viceroy on Saturday, is no doubt the result of the agitation in various parts of the country. Some such Conference has long been over-due, but we do not see why it should be confined to members of the Executive Councils only. We shall not to-day anticipate the deliberations of the Conference, but would only observe that the Conference would be futile if did not decide to give speedy effect to the recommendation of the Joint Parliamentary Committee that the whole process of revising the land revenue assessment should be brought under closer regulation by statute or in other words should be made responsible to the Legislature.

PRESENT-DAY KARNATAK

—:o:—

Its Needs and Aspirations

(BY B. D. BELVI.)

The various Conferences which are going to meet at Belgaum during this week are proof positive that the placid waters of Karnatak public life are now stirring with a new life. Forming as it does the tail, as it were, of the Bombay Presidency, this province has, upto now, received little or no attention either from the Government or from the public.

SLEEPER AWAKENED.

But the sleeper has now awakened, and Karnatak stoutly refuses meekly to submit to the present state of affairs. There is not the shadow of a doubt that Karnatak deserves a better fate and a brighter future. It has a past which scintillates with great names and glorious deeds. The empire of Vijayanagar is one of the brightest pages in the history of India.

GLORIOUS HERITAGE.

The great names of Shankaracharya and Madhavacharya extort even to-day the admiration of every thinker, and both of them came from the Province. Let it not be forgotten, further, that the renowned engineer, eminent administrator and acute economist, Sir M. Vishveshwaraya is a Karnataki.

A BACKWARD PROVINCE.

And for all this the fact cannot be disputed that Karnatak is a backward Province in almost every respect. With a population which is unquestionably intelligent and patriotic, with a soil which is rich and fertile, why is it that Karnatak has failed to take its legitimate place in the scheme of things? Are there any reasons for this backwardness?

LACK OF TEAM-WORK.

For one thing lack of organization is the most besetting sin of public life in this Province. The value of team-work is hardly appreciated and seldom translated into action. And this is largely attributable to the absence of a powerful and efficient Press. Almost every newspaper in this province is a "one-man-show". Hence the news given in such papers is neither prompt nor adequate, and the criticism thereon is usually of a poor quality. Lastly it must be admitted that the Kanarese language is deficient in modern literature. Books on economics history, politics and such other subjects are really very few and therefore the average man has to turn to other languages for the satisfaction of his needs.

DISADVANTAGES OF DISMEMBERMENT.

The dismemberment of Karnatak is also a potent cause of this backwardness and hence the insistent cry for Unification. And being at a great distance from Bombay and Poona, the seats of the Government, the claims of this Province are almost invariably ignored. Amongst High Court Judges, Executive Members, Ministers and other high officials how many, up till now, have been Karnatakis? Are there no men in this Province to fill these posts with credit?

WANTED: THE RIGHT LEAD.

Let us hope that the forthcoming Conferences at Belgaum will carefully go into all these matters and give the people the right sort of lead. Politics alone is not everything; for life is many-sided. Let the various Conferences give us an adequate idea of our history, culture, duties and needs, revolutionize our mentality, and thus contribute to the full-orbed progress of Karnatak.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

—:o:—

Revise the Curricula and Cut Down the Cost

(By A. B. Vaidya.)

One of the great problems that faces the Bombay Municipal Corporation is devising ways and means to make primary education compulsory and free throughout the city at as early a date as possible. The difficulties in the way are legion. The Government are evading responsibility to contribute their quota, with the result that the Corporation will have to bear the whole burden itself if it wants to make primary education compulsory in the whole city instead of in the two Wards as at present.

FETTERED.

But here again, howsoever much the Corporation may wish to accomplish this ideal, its hands are necessarily fettered by the ever-present stringency of finances, as the Corporation has several other problems to look to which are of equally vital importance and is permitted to allocate only limited funds for primary education. The way out of the difficulty that suggests to one is to levy extra taxes—a thing most unpalatable to the majority of the tax payers who feel themselves already overburdened, or to effect drastic retrenchment at the cost of efficiency.

THE WAY OUT.

Neither of these courses, as would be found on a closer examination, is sound in theory or in practice and that would not carry matters much farther. How this is so, would be examined at a later stage. It is intended to confine this article to suggesting certain means which would tend to effect appreciable progress on the road to achieving the ideal.

OUT-OF-DATE CURRICULA.

It would be conceded that the curricula of primary education requires a thorough revision. In point of fact it does not seem to have ever received that thorough investigation which the progress of science of teaching warrants. It will be out side the scope of this article to go into the details of such curricula. Suffice it to say that experienced educationists have found the curricula heavy, out-of-date and extremely unsuited for the average student who attends school to receive primary education the aim of which primarily is to teach the three "R"s and to make him acquainted with letters. The pupil ought not be crammed with the knowledge of history, geography, science and all other subjects in which he is expected to be as proficient as in others viz., reading, writing and arithmetic.

ENORMOUS BURDEN.

In addition to this there are several subsidiary subjects which he has to learn, and one can conceive what an enormous burden a pupil of tender age is called upon to bear. This heavy curricula acts as an oppressive dead-weight on the whole system. It would again be found that most of the subjects (subsidiary ones such as history, geography etc.) taugh in the higher standards of primary classes, viz., second, third and fourth are common with the first two standards of secondary schools. It is an idle waste of time and energy to teach

(Continued on page)

Notes of the Day.

—:o:—

Labour Dispute in Ahmedabad.

Will there be a mill strike in Ahmedabad too? The question is suggested by a sort of ultimatum given by the Textile Labour Union of the City to the local Mill-owners' Association. It appears that the Union, not satisfied with the facilities provided to workmen in certain mills with regard to the supply of water, care of children, etc., suggested to the Association the need for a Joint Committee to enquire into the workmen's grievances and that the Association declined to appoint such a Committee.

The Better Way.

The Union accordingly wrote to the Association on the 8th instant stating that unless tangible steps were taken within a week with regard to an adequate supply of water and drinking shed accommodation, it would be obliged to advise a strike in the mills concerned. The grievances of the workmen, however, seem to be so simple of redress that we trust the Mill-owners' Association would avert any such contingency either by redressing the grievances at once or by appointing the Joint Committee suggested by the Union.

Ryots' Appeal.

Some Maratha women of Ambewadi in the Angol Taluka, Kurundwad State (Senior), have submitted to the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Excise Minister, a petition praying "for help and protection from Brahmin persecution." The petitioners state that they and many other ryots of the Taluka are being systematically persecuted by Brahmin Inamdars and officials and add: "Our lands are attached and resold to us, the resold land is again resold for a higher reassessed value,.....on refusal we are arrested and locked-up, and the crop reaped in our absence, and the land usurped." A recent case of harassment is stated thus: "We found ourselves attacked in our homes by a strong armed State police on the 27th April, 1929. They demanded the payment of a double amount for a field for which we had already paid twice over after being permanent tillers of it. We begged of them to wait for the decision of the Karbhari.....But the Armed Party would not listen, with the result that we wired our appeal to the Simon Commission, knowing that neither the Political Agent nor the Government would help us."

Need For Enquiry.

When every allowance is made for inaccuracies and exaggerations in the petition, it still seems that the petitioners have genuine grievances, but they have been badly advised to lay undue stress on the community of their alleged persecutors. The least that the ryots ask for is that their lands must be properly surveyed and definitely assessed, as in other villages, so as to leave no room for arbitrary exactions and that a Committee should be appointed to investigate into their grievances. The demands are reasonable and deserve to be considered by the State authorities even without the intervention of the Bombay Government.

A Thought for the Day.

"In short, wherever you turn, the ever-looming and over-powering shadow of Government is to be found, crippling national energies and not allowing them, as is the case in self-governing countries, full scope and freedom for creating a new Heaven and Earth for our brothers and sisters. Unless the whole system of Government is changed and Indians get the right to manage their affairs in their own way, there is and can be no hope that all such piecemeal work, in different spheres of our national life, will be beneficial to any appreciable extent."

PROFESSOR RADHAKUMUD MUKERJI.

INDIAN JOURNALISTS' SPECIAL DISABILITIES

—:o:—

Mr. Brelvi's Review of their Hard Lot

The following is the full text of the presidential address of Mr. S. A. Brelvi to the Second Journalists' Conference which began its session to-day at Belgaum:—

Friends,—I am very grateful to you for the honour you have done me in asking me to preside over the second session of the Karnatak Journalists' Conference. I do not know why your choice has fallen on me. But I have willingly obeyed your call because it has given me the opportunity of coming into contact with journalists from all parts of Karnatak and of associating myself with the great movement for the Unification of Karnatak of which this Conference is an important adjunct. This Conference has been called under the auspices of the Karnatak Journalists' Association which was started last year. The Association was started none too soon. There are more than a hundred newspapers and periodicals published in Karnatak including three English dailies. The rights of the journalists working for these newspapers and periodicals require to be safeguarded and their interests promoted. The Karnatak Journalists' Association seeks to serve this object and I have no doubt, from what I have heard about the earnestness and enthusiasm of Karnatak journalists, that it will strive with increasing success to attain this object.

Nothing good is achieved in this world without organised effort. There is no other profession in India which is more unorganised than that of journalism and there are no other groups of men who work under greater and more numerous disabilities, due partly to this lack of organisation among them and partly to other causes, than the Indian journalists. Journalism in every country offers at best a precarious living to those who follow it. But the insecurity of tenure is more pronounced in this country than in other countries. The International Labour Office recently published a volume containing the results of an enquiry into the condition of work of journalists in many countries. In the course of this volume referring to the precarious living of journalists the compiler says: "The vicissitudes which the development of a newspaper may undergo are well-known. If to the surprises which the course of political events may bring are added the ups and downs of fashion, and the caprices of advertising, and to all the outside circumstances which may lead to reduced circulation or to the extinction of a paper are added the internal events—transformation, reorganisation, disagreements,—which may affect a part of the personnel, one arrives at a disquieting number of circumstances in which a journalist risks the loss of his employment, and may be obliged, often in unfavourable conditions owing to his age or his specialised qualifications, to seek work elsewhere." Most of these causes operate in India and operate with special resultant hardships to the journalists. In addition to these causes is the conscientious difficulty, which is peculiar to the profession of journalism and intensifies its precarious character. To meet this difficulty in some countries regulations have been made "under which the period of notice may be as much as 12 months and where the normal indemnity prescribed in the agreements may amount to several years' salary". In India, again, considering the exacting nature of his work and the onerous conditions in which he works the journalist, except in rare cases, is paid very meagre salary which, added to the insecurity of tenure and absence of any scheme or pension or Provident Fund, makes his life one of perpetual anxiety. In many other countries there exists an elaborate system of insurance against sickness, accident and old age with contributions from employers and regulations have been made guaranteeing good wages for good work.

ONEROUS WORKING CONDITIONS.

All this does not exhaust the tale of the disabilities of a journalist. The working conditions are most onerous. To quote from the publication of the International Labour Office: "The Journalists' profession may in certain circumstance be so exhausting on account of the conditions of the work (much of it done at night), the haste demanded by the rapidity with which the newspaper has to appear and the resulting nervous tension, that the conditions in which he works cannot be ignored without danger to his health." In some countries journalists through their organisations have succeeded in securing an alleviation of these hardships but not in all and in India there are no regulations and no safeguards. "Side by side with countries where there are no regulations, where the weekly rest is generally pure fiction, where the same journalist may be employed day and night, where his holidays are often cut down to a fortnight or even less, there are others where a day and half of rest is guaranteed each week, where day and night work are carefully distinguished and separated from each other and where the journalist is guaranteed four to six weeks' holidays." In some countries like Italy the weekly rest is ensured by prohibiting the publication of any newspaper on Sunday afternoon or Monday morning—a ban which I would like to see introduced in India where in many newspaper offices proper regard is not paid to the need of a journalist for the rest and leisure which members of other professions obtain in abundant measure.

How are these disabilities of Indian journalist, of the existence of which the average reader of newspapers is hardly conscious, to be removed? There is only one way. We Indian journalists must follow the footsteps of our brethren in profession in those Western countries where through organised effort, they have been able to secure the removal or mitigation of some of these disabilities. The Journalists' Association of India has been in existence for nearly six years and there are other provincial Journalists' Associations in existence. They have been doing good work but if a successful effort is to be made to ameliorate the condition of Indian journalists it is necessary that these Associations should work more and more on Trade Union lines than they been doing hitherto. But they cannot efficiently work on these lines unless every journalist considers it his duty to be a member of one of these organisations and pays his subscription regularly. The main reason why hitherto Indian journalists have refrained from organising themselves on Trade Union lines is that many of the Indian newspapers are run not for profit but to serve the cause of the country and not a few of the journalists themselves have taken to the profession not as a career but as a mission. But it is time in the interests of the Indian Newspapers as well as their proprietors and the journalists they employ that all concerned realised that the present-day working conditions and disabilities of the journalists constitute a great obstacle to the growth of a prosperous and efficient Press. Guaranteed good wages, insurance against sickness, accident, unemployment and old age, better working conditions and other safeguards that may be deemed necessary it will not be journalists alone who will benefit but the journals they serve will also benefit tenfold as a result of more efficient and more willing work.

BUREAUCRACY'S ATTEMPTS TO MUZZLE THE PRESS.

Apart from the disabilities of the Journalist to which I have referred the Indian journalist has special disabilities resulting from the foreign domination of the country. An independent and courageous press is the most effective protector of the liberties of a free people and in the case of a people struggling to be free, is the most potent instrument of their emancipation. It is not surprising, therefore, that the history of the Indian movement for freedom has been largely one of resistance to the efforts of the bureaucracy to muzzle and cripple the Indian Press. The efforts of the bureaucracy still continue; for, though the odious Press Act of 1910 was repealed in 1922, some of its sinister provisions have been embodied in the Customs, Post Offices, Registration of Books and the Princes' Protection Acts. Again section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code, that "Prince among political sections of the Indian Penal Code" under which the late Lokmanya and Mahatma Gandhi were sentenced to six years' imprisonment and which has been most recently used against Mr. Khadilkar. Section 153A of the Indian Penal Code and Section 144 and other sections of the Criminal Procedure Code hang as the Damocle's sword over the head of every Indian journalist who seeks to serve his country conscientiously. The law of libel also, as the campaign against "Forward" has shown, is requisitioned to paralyse independent newspaper enterprise in this country. As though all this were not enough, the Government of India have published a Bill which seeks to "protect" friendly Foreign Powers against the "attacks" of the Indian Press and if the "Englishman" is to be believed, they threaten to enact a fresh measure with a view, to use the elegant language of that journal, "forcibly to impose responsibility" on the Indian journals because "responsibility is not a natural and organic growth with Indian politicians and journals." The Indian Press has grown in power and influence in spite of repression and it will continue to be increasingly powerful and influential despite repression. But this does not make it less our duty as journalists to organise ourselves and carry on a sustained and vigorous campaign for the removal of the shackles which obstruct it in functioning as the guardian of the people's liberties and the evonent of their ideals and aspirations in the same manner in which the Press in England, U.S.A. and other countries functions.

According to the "Press Laws of Foreign Countries," a publication issued by the British Foreign Office in 1926 there are neither federal nor State laws dealing specially with the Press in the U.S.A., this subject being governed by the Common Law concerning libel, slander and use of the mails, which is based upon, and is very similar to, that prevailing in England. This does not mean that there are not newspapers in England and the U.S.A. which abuse their freedom. But the free people of those countries have realised that freedom is the best safeguard against its abuse and that it is better that a few blacksheep among journalists should misuse their opportunities than that the vast majority of their confreres should be fettered in carrying on their great work of holding the mirror to life as it is and helping to extend the bounds of human freedom and progress. I need hardly tell you why the agents of the British people in India do not act upto this realisation in their dealings with the Indian Press. But it is surprising that the Government of Mysore, under its progressive ruler assisted by an enlightened Dewan, should have have followed the bad example of the British Government in promulgating stringent regulations which hamper the growth of the Press.

MOST DEMOCRATIC OF ALL PROFESSIONS.

I have made an inadequate attempt to indicate the handicaps which beset the path of an Indian journalist. We shall not be true to our profession if we concentrate our organised efforts on the removal of these handicaps only. It must be our constant efforts to see that all of us continue to be worthy of it. Journalism is one of great forces that are moulding the destinies of mankind. The immense power that it gives can be made an instrument of incalculable evil as well as of immeasurable good. The profession of journalist is the most democratic of all professions. It is open to all. There is no University which prepares men and women for it. The best school of journalism is journalism itself. That makes it all the more incumbent on journalists to maintain the status and standard of their profession as high as possible and its traditions and conventions as pure and unassilable as possible. Writing about the profession an American journalist says: "Any profession should be judged by the type of men with whom it forces one to associate, by what it does to and for those who enter it, and by what it teaches them of the world they are in. It seems to me that those with whom one associates in the newspaper business are the peers, in temparament and humanity, at least, of those found in any other trade, business, or profession; that its experience gives a man tolerance, the primary and necessary requisite of a gentleman; that if the most successful life in the one which causes one to absorb and understand the world and all that is in it, then newspaper work offers greater chances to attain that goal than any other profession." It is because journalism does all this to and for those who obey its call that, despite its hardships and handicaps, few of them desert it and that, on the other hand, many who have earned fame and success in other walks of life, are attracted to it.

If I were asked what distinguishes a true journalist from a false one, I would single out one great quality and that is his constant aim and endeavour to be guided by the instinct of fair-play. All the faults of a journalist may be forgiven but not his sin of denying fair-play.

This brings me to a painful subject. The spirit of communalism has poisoned the springs of our public activities, not exluding journalism. There are some who think that the communal distrust and strife that we witness in the country to-day are due to the activities of our communal newspapers while there are others who think that the communal newspapers are themselves the reflection of the communalism that is rampant in the country. However that may be, a communal newspaper is an outrage on journalism. Its policy is based on the assumption that the community, whose organ it is, is always in the right and that the other community is always in the wrong. This is an assumption which is as unnatural as it is mischievous and a journalist who is guided by such considerations is false to his profession which demands, above everything else, that his work should be controlled by the sense of fair-play. If we, Indian journalists of the present day, are to be true to our profession and to create a tradition that our successors will be proud to follow, we must make up our mind to cleanse our profession of the taint of communalism that threatens to impair its efficiency in the service of the community. Not only must we not hesitate to denounce those of us who are fanning the flames of communal passions but, as true journalists, we must strive to bridge the gulf that separates one community from another.

KARNATAK UNIFICATION

—:o:—

Conference Opens at Belgaum

PRESIDENT'S SUPPORT TO NEHRU REPORT

BELGAUM, May 11.

Amidst scenes of great enthusiasm the fourth session of the Karnatak Unification Conference commenced here this afternoon under the presidency of Mr. A. Ranganath Mudaliar M.L.C. and ex-Minister, Madras Government. There was a large and distinguished gathering with a preponderance of delegates from different parts of the Karnatak. A number of ladies were also present. Mr. D. V. Belvi M.L.A., Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates in suitable terms.

In his presidential address which was very exhaustive Mr. Mudaliar referred to the stimulating times in which they were living, when new awakening was abroad and new adjustments were taking place on all sides. Political agitation, which was now so obvious, was the natural corollary to the reawakening, while the communal awakening was due to the same process. From that point of view he looked at and welcomed in all sincerity the Karnatak Unification Movement which was a vital part of the general political movement all over India. He emphasised that his view of the Karnatak Unification question was intimately bound up with the success of the general political agitation over Indian self-government.

UNITY OF KARNATAK.

He then referred at great length to the Nehru Report and said there was no alternative before them but solidly to stand by the constitution drawn up by the All Parties Conference. Dealing with the claim of the Karnatak and other culturally allied people throughout India to form a single linguistic area for purposes of administration, Mr. Mudaliar said that few who had paid any attention to their past could deny their claim. Culturally and linguistically Karnatak people had been a single unit for the last one thousand years. But apart from any other consideration a people who number ten million souls in the whole of India and six millions in British India had the right to their own traditions and their culture.

He then referred to the services rendered to the country by men like Mr. Deodhar of the Servants of India Society, Karve of Poona, and others and concluded by pointing out the necessity of carrying on every activity that would help them as a community to take their proper place in the free India of the future.

After the formation of the Subjects Committee, the Conference adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

POLICE FIRING AT MANGALORE

—:o:—

FURTHER DETAILS

MANGALORE, May 11.

Further details regarding the police firing on Monday show that a Circle Inspector named Mr. Schamnad motored to the scene of the rioting accompanied by a sub-inspector. Mr. Schamnad was dragged from the car by some fishermen and was about to be assaulted when he finding that the situation was getting out of hands, fired with his revolver as a result of which one Moplah was killed and one fisherman injured.

DR. MOONJE AT MANGALORE.

Dr. Moonje who is accompanying Pandit Malaviya in his southern tour, arrived at Mangalore on Tuesday. He was advised by the D.S.P. not to address any public meeting in view of the strained relations between the Hindus, particularly fishermen, and the Moplahs to which he agreed.

Dr. Moonje addressd an informal gathering on the aims and objects of the Hindu Sabha and appealed for funds for the proposed formation of the Servants of Hindu Society.—A. P.

FUNERAL OF MR. MOHAMMAD YASIN IN LONDON

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 24.

I think that I can safely say that scarcely one Muslim who has visited London has not visited Shafi's India Restaurant in Gerrard Street. Maulana Mahomed Ali has described Shafi's as "the Jamiat Shafi," saying that he met more Muslims there than were ever at a Muslim prayer. I regret to say that Mr. Mohammad Yasin, the proprietor, died on Thursday last, the 18th inst: and the London Muslims were exceedingly sad to hear the news. Mr. M. A. Rahim, a close friend of the deceased, undertook the burden of the funeral arrangements. An impressive Janaaza Service was held at the London Necropolis Company's Hall at Westminster Bridge Road on Tuesday, April 23rd. Dr. Khalid Sheldrake officiated as Imam, and among the 53 mourners present, (a fine tribute to the regard felt for the deceased by the Muslim Community) were Mrs. Yasin, (the widow), Miss Monica Cronen, Mr. W. J. Cronen (sister-in-law and brother-in-law of the late Mr. Yasin,) Mr. M. A. Rahim, Mr. A. S. M. Anik, (Honorary Treasurer of the London Mosque Fund,) Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, Mr. Murshida Ali, Mr. Abbas Hassan, Mr. Mohammad Amin, (of the Staff of Shafi's Restaurant) Mr. H. H. Mahmud, Mr. Nawab Ashraf Khan, Mr. Khan Zahir-ud-Din, Mr. Syed Khalilul-Rehman, Sheikh Hamidullah, Doctor M. H. Sajjad, Mr. R. A. Rashid, Mr. M. A. Rahim, Mr. L. Nairulla (East London Representative of the Western Islamic Association,) Mrs. L. Nairulla, Mrs. Day, Miss Beck (representing the Northbrook Society) Messrs. Abdulla Day, Walid Dyson, Majid Cripps (of the Executive of the Western Islamic Association.)

Among those who sent wreathes were Mr. M. A. Rahim, Miss Monica Cronen, Mrs. Cronen, Mr. W. A. Cronen, Mrs. Yasin, and the Staff of Shafi's Restaurant.

After the ceremony the greater part of those present went by train from the Necropolis Company's London Station to Brookwood, where Dr. Khalid Sheldrake superintended the interment, a Fatihah being recited, in the Moslem Cemetery.

In bidding farewell to the grave of Mr. Mohammad Yasin, all spoke very highly of his charm of manner and hospitality to all with whom he came into contact. One felt that a dear griend had departed.

Following the last rites those present were conducted round the Moslem Cemetery by Mr. A. S. M. Anik, and all remarked upon the peace amid the Surrey pines.

The relatives expressed their appreciation to Mr. F. E. Smith of the London Necropolis Company for the admirable manner in which the arrangements for the Funeral were carried out.

—:o:—

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN OF AHMEDABAD

—:o:—

LATE MR. SHAIKH OOSMANMIA ABDULLAMIA KOREISHI

(From A Correspondent.)

By the death of Mr. Shaik Oosmanmia Abdullamia Koreishi on the 3rd instant, at the ripe age of 90 years, the city of Ahmedabad lost an energetic and popular citizen. He came of a distisguished family which has a long record of Government service, one of his brothers being a Mutiny Veteran. He joined the Government Telegraphs in the year 1859 and retired in 1896, after a service of 37 years. During his long service he served in several stations in the Indore Division of Telegraphs in Central India, he rendered valuable honorary services under Sir Fredrick Lely during the Breat Famine of 1899, and subsequently as a member of the Municipal Corporation of Ahmedabad and of many other public institutions such as the Sabarmati Central Prison, the Leper Asylum and the Permanent Famine Relief Committee. On the occasion of the Agricultural Exhibition in November last, he had the honour of welcoming and meeting the then Governor His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson at the Exhibitson.

He had the good fortune to see his sons well educated, one of them being at present the Collector of Broach.

A large concourse of mourners, friends, and sympathisers had followed his bier to the last resting place in the family cemetery and a much larger gathering attended at the Ziarat ceremony on the third day. The deceased leaves behind a large family and a wide circle of friends and admirers to murn his loss.

A CULVEM GRIEVANCE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am not a parishioner of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Culvem, near Gorai, Salsette. But I have friends and relations there. I feel for them. The parish in question was created about the year 1855 and highly revered prelates, Drs. Meurin, Porter, Dalhoff, Jeurgens and lastly Dr. Goodier loved the people and did lot of good to them. There is a cross there dedicated to the memory of the Golden Jubilee of Victoria the Good. The foundation stone was blessed and laid by the Most Rev. George Porter. By the agreement of April 15, 1928, between the Holy See and the Portuguese Government, their place is now held by a Portuguese prelate. The Catholics of Culvem have been greatly exercised over the sudden and unexpected removal of their pastor the parish done away with, daily mass put a stop to. There are inconveniences with regard to the performance of religious services introduced by the new arrangement. The new prelate appears to consult pro-Padroadists and to pay no heed to experienced priests or laymen's advice or suggestions. These latter were hostile to the Portuguese Padroado.

I hope better counsel will prevail and there will return peace and goodwill by appointing a priest for Culvem.—Yours, etc.,

"PAX."

Bombay, May 9.

"MARTYRS OF LOVE"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Apropos to the review you gave some time back in your paper I—with some experience of the Art—went over to see the picture at the Majestic and request you to let my views be known on the same for the good of the producers in particular and this new Indian enterprise in general.

The title of the picture was "Martyrs of Love" though "Love The Mighty" would fit in better.

It must have been plain to all that throughout the picture there was no setting at all. The director ought to be congratulated on such a feat.

The hero and the heroine did what best they could, but had they spent more time on rehearsal, they would have done better.

The fatty manager and his daughter did give a chance to the audience to laugh a bit.

The hero's friend ought to have been more friendly in his expressions.

It is not improbable that with a little more of financial help, the Artists' Union will bring out a far better picture, and all those —Hindus, Parsis and Mahomedans—who love the Art, will come out to give a new tone to the artists in India.

The motto must be "Ever New" and unless the producers stick always to impartiality and put a right person in the right place, it is quite possible, American and European markets, too, will encourage such pictures where Quality supersedes Quantity.—Yours, etc.,

"AMDEN."

GANDARVA MAHA-VIDYALAYA

MUSIC TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

The second Music Teachers' Conference was held at Nasik Panchavati in the premises of the Ram-Nam-Adhar-Ashram of the Gandharva Maha-Vidyalaya on the 5th and 6th inst. Delegates from Allahabad Ahmedabad, Benares, Bombay, Satara and other centres were present Prof. Keshorao Datar of Bombay occupied the Chair.

Prof. B. R. Deodhar the chairman of the reception committee in welcoming the delegates explained the objects of the Conference. He said: "while all other professions are organising themselves, it is high time for us to organise ourselves. Taste for scientific music is fast increasing and important bodies like universities, are seriously considering the question of introducing Music in their curricula. We are divided among ourselves regarding the methods for teaching Music and so such conferences are primarily meant for preparing a common base at least to those who have taken their education in Gandharva Maha-vidyalaya".

Prof. Datar, the President urged the necessity for a periodical devoted to Music, and to bring out a system of Raagas, after discussing the present forms.

A committee was formed for this purpose consisting of Prof. Kasalkar as Chairman Prof. N. M. Khare and Prof. Vyas, another committee to manage the magazine which for the present will be published every three months, at Ahmedabad, Prof. Khare and Prof. Shankarrao Vyas being in charge of it.

AUTONOMY FOR CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

—:o:—

SUBJECT TO COME BEFORE SENATE MEETING

CALCUTTA, May 11.

The question of autonomy for the University has again been raised in view of the Government's letter to the Senate, drawing attention to the steps that the University contemplates to take to reduce the expenditure to correspond to the probable income, having regard to the financial position disclosed in the budget estimates for 1928-29. The reply of the Syndicate formed the subject matter of the discussion of to-day's Senate meeting, in the course of which it was pointed out that the Government's impression is due to misconception of their activities, and requesting to remove the misapprehension from the mind of His Excellency, the Chancellor. It will be remembered that the reorganisation of the post-graduate department with reference to its relation to the Government, will come up for settlement at the expiry of this year.—Free Press.

GENEVA DISARMAMENT FRAUD

—:o:—

M. LITVINOFF TELLS HOW SOVIET PROPOSALS WERE SHELVED

The Preparatory Disarmament Commission acts as a sort of screen for the reluctance of Governments to reduce armaments and so relieving them of responsibility in this matter, declares Mr. Litvinov, in a written memorandum presented to the Commission.

FAITH IN RIGHTEOUSNESS OF CAUSE.

In this document Mr. Litvinov points out that the Soviet delegation would be justified in withdrawing from the Commission, but will nevertheless remain "in the hope that the Governments represented on it will be forced by the wave of public opinion, roused by us, to reconsider our proposals."

In the course of the memorandum Mr. Litvinov pointed out that the Soviet disarmament scheme had been rejected without a vote "and in its place the Commission produces a vague draft of its own, lacking any objective criterion for disarmament"

After the Soviet proposal for a 50 per cent. reduction in armaments had been thus sidetracked. Mr. Litvinov had threatened to withdraw the Soviet delegation.

PULLED UP BY PRESIDENT.

When the Commission met on Saturday to discuss the demand of the German delegate, Count Bernstorff, to include pilotless bombing planes in the clause of the draft prohibiting chemical warfare, Mr. Litvinov attempted to speak but was pulled up by the President of the Commission, Mr. Loudon.

"If I have to ask permission every time I want to speak then I will remain silent," Mr. Litvinov protested, but subsequently presented his written memorandum.

The international convention against counterfeiting was signed by 23 nations, including Soviet Russia.

LATE DR. A. K. DALAL

LARKANA MEDICOS' TRIBUTE

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Medical practitioners of Larkana:—

This meeting of Medical practitioners at Larkana places on record its sincere appreciation of the most valuable services rendered to the public of the Bombay Presidency at large for a long period by the late lamented Dr. A. K. Dalal, F.R.C.S. whose place as Surgeon in the J. J. Hospital has been second to none. The above fraternity most deeply mourn the premature loss in harness and pray to God to grant his soul eternal peace and fortitude to his loving family to bear the loss.

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What the People Say

BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY

SUFFERINGS OF PASSENGERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—It appears that the Barsi Light Railway was intended for the convenience of pilgrims going to Pandarpur, but I cannot say if the condition of thousands of pilgrims who travel 3rd class on that railway is any way better than it was before its advent. In the first place it seldom keeps to its time table. Secondly, it has not enough carriages to take the pilgrims and most of the pilgrims are taken in waggons which were once used for coal as the writings on them show. In these the pilgrims are herded like so many cattle much beyond their capacity and they may be described as miniature b'ack holes of Calcutta at the description of which so many shudder I had myself to travel in one of these waggons on the 24th instant. The earliest train was to leave at 9.8 a.m. and thousands of pilgrims had purchased their tickets much before this hour and put in metal compartments. At about 9-0 a.m. a small train left for Kurdwadi carrying a few hundreds out of the thousands gathered and reached Kurdwadi In time to catch the Madras Express which left that station at 12 noon. How the selection for this small train was made God only knows. I think it took away the latest comers and left persons like me who had purchased tickets at 8-0 a.m. as they were bound for distant places like Bombay and wanted to catch the Madras Express, to stew in the metal compartments. The train which took us left actually at about 11.0 a.m. and most of the carriages in this train were the coal waggons above described and the number of pilgrims which were conveyed in them were much in excess of their capacity. The waggons were all of metal with small openings in the centre for the ingress and egress of the passengers. You may imagine the condition of the seething mass of humanity confined in these metal waggons especially the children and old persons. When the metal was heated by the mid-day sun the people struggled for places in the centre and held up children so that they may have a whiff of fresh air The persons away from the centre cried to those in the centre who stood up to have more air or to give more air to children to sit down as they shut out air from them. There is no exaggeration in this picture as I was one of the persons penned in this human cattle pound. Yet the religious fervor of these people was so great that they did not mind these hardships but raised shouts of "Pundalika Carada Hari Vittal" whenever they got a sight of a temple or the Chandrabhaga.

When we reached Kurdwadi station at about 2-0 p.m. the Kurdwadi train which was to take us on to places further on like Bombay had left and we were stranded at Kurdwadi till the Madras Mail took us up at 9-0 p.m. and we had to take higher class tickets to have proper accmmodation.

On enquiry at Kurdwadi I was told that this was a chronic state of affairs and that the larger portion of the pilgrims gathered in the metal compartments in Kurdwadi were usually deposited at Kurdwadi at about 2-0 p.m too late to be taken up by the Madras Express which left at 11.50 p.m. and that it was the fortunate few who travelled by the small train which left at about 9-0 a.m. which it appears was called "The Sentinal Train" that caught the Madras Express. Will any body tell us the secret of getting a place among the fortunate few?

Most of the pilgrims gather in the human cattle pens for the 3rd class passengers by 9.0 a.m. with the hope evidently of starting by the earliest train which leaves at that hour and catching up the Madras Express leaving Kurdwadi at 11-50 a.m. but actually the train takes up the mass of these passengers at about 11-0 p.m. and they have to stew in these compartments for two hours and then to stew much more in the coal waggons for 2 hours more and lastly to get stranded at Kurddadi till 23.55 train takes the away, as there is very small chance for such a large number to find accommodation in the Madras Mail which has only a very small number of 3rd class carriages attached to it.

The number of pilgrims who travel by this railway is always large and consequently the earnings of the railway must be great in proportion and it is a matter of surprise that the Railway authorities should take no steps to give relief to thousands of pilgrims who fill up their coffee.

In the olden days Father Vithoba used to come to the rescue of his Bhaktas, but those days are past and in the present days, one has to depend upon newspapers and other public organs to bring to the notice of the public and the authorities concerned the sufferings of the pious and the most deserving portion of humanity and get relief and this is my only excuse for occupying so much of your valuable space.—Yours etc.,

M. PANDURANGA KINI,
Retired Deputy Collector.

SNAKE BITES & HEALERS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Out of evil, wise men, also wiser women, have said, cometh good. A Parsi lady died, lately, of snake-bite at Berkmeda. That sad event struck the sympathetic chord of a well-known Parsi lady writer, known popularly in the Gujarati Press with the initials of "M. R. B." She pertinently draws attention of the readers of the "Jam-e-Jamshed", in its issue of Tuesday last (9th instant) to a remarkable and unique cure of snake-bite. She knows of a gentleman, a Station-master, who, if approached, not necessarily in person but by telegram, is said to be curing the patients of snake-bite. All that the relatives or friends of the patient has to do is to send an urgent wire to the gentleman informnig him about the sad event and the name of the patient. His name is "Mr. P. Srinivas Iyer" who is Station-master of Tirpur. So all that we mortals have to do, to save a precious life, is to send him an urgent wire. Suppose the person bitten by a snake is Mr. X. The urgent telegram should be addressed thus: "Mr. P. Srinivas Iyer, Station-master, Tirupur, Coimbatore District. Mr. X. bitten by snake. Please do the needful."

"M. R. B." writing from Coimbatore to the above Gujarati daily, makes a pointed appeal to the public to have their experiences of the abovementioned offer of cure published in papers.

One of my friends has given me the name and address of another person who also is reported to cure the snake-bitten. His name is Mr. Nana Shripad Poifodey, of Hingoli. He is said to be a boy who has just entered his 'teens and is studying at a school in Poona, but is visiting his mother in his "home sweet home" at Hingoli when enjoying vacations. The method of securing cure from this party is the same—announcing the sad event of the snake-bite with the additional injunction of mentioning the time of the bite.

"M. R. B." is silent on the point whether the mention of the time of the bite is necessary or not.

These are the ways of the cures of these modern prophets who actually "return" the persons from the impending graves. It may be mentioned that the Hingoli youth did not learn the art of snake-bite cure from any of his beloved ancestors, but the gift of cure was bestowed as a reward, presumably of some services rendered to a Sadhu by the family of the boy. Being merely a boy still in his 'teens, he has scores of years to spare in the service of humanity (provided, of course, the Fates are not inimical). In the absence of the boy the mother opens and attends to telegrams.

But what I am afraid of is the permanency or fixity of the Tirupur Station-master. Will he always be stationed at Tirupur or transferred to some other corner of the railway line? If transferred, will the efficacy of the cure be not marred or destroyed by his being transferred to some other station and the telegram reaching "too late" for effecting cure? We know the ways of the "tin gods" of the railways who transfer (shall I say change?) their employees as often as they do their soiled pants in a week.

In the name of humanity, all the points mentioned by me need to be cleared. Will those who have experience in this sad line narrate their experience, through the columns of this paper I also appeal to these two gentlemen to acquaint us mortals about these unique "remedy".

My friend who informed me about the Hingoli curer, himself saw, a year ago, heaps of telegrams received from all parts of India. Were they all productive of cures? Can Western sceptics believe in these cures? I am really amazed and dazed!

I myself have just begun to believe in snake-bite and its cure. The reason is I saw with my own mortal eyes a happy couple of snakes, about seven feet in length, destroyed almost simultaneously in an unused hut just near the cook-house, about a fortnight ago. Living in this pretty little corner temporarily I have kept both the forms ready for despatch by my friends and well-wishers (relatives not being present on the spot). Shall my soul be saved?—Yours, etc.,

KAM.

Devka, May 10.

MR. RISHI'S ANSWER TO CRITICS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am amused to read the challenges in the "Bombay Chronicle", one of which is aimed at certain methods of spirit communication while the other is a general attack on the principles of spiritualism. My remarks have led Mr. Alwa to think which I never meant that the messages can be easily obtained, and it is a mistake on his part if he imputes such a view to me.

Mr. Alwa regrets that his previous criticism should have passed unnoticed. But it was quite natural as the numerous visitors at the rooms of the Indian Spiritualist Society have been testifying to the genuineness of the phenomena and the truth of my claims. They might not have thought it worth while to reply to such criticisms as the fact is so patent and incapable of any disbelief. I may state here for the information of Mr. Alwa and the students of this knowledge that these very methods are in vogue in several European Spiritualist Societies.

With regard to these methods Mr. R. A. Bush, a well-known spiritualist and a President of the Wimbledon Spiritualist Church, says, "Communications with our spirit friends may be effected through movement of a table, Oriya Board, Trance Control and in other ways. It is not more undignified or irreverent to receive a message from a spirit friend by tilting of a table than it is to send messages by dipping and waving of a flag, the weird movements of a semaphore, or the ticking dot-dash-dot of a telegraph transmitter."

The other critic has stated his views in a half humorous way showing an abysmal ignorance regarding the subject. He wants me to demonstrate the truth of spirit communication at his residence in his presence, in broad day light. He would not have made the suggestion if he had read some of the standard works on spiritualism. Still I would invite him and his friends to attend the seances which are being regularly held in the rooms of Indian Spiritualist Society in Bombay. It would not do to attend only a seance or two, but at least a dozen to form a rational opinion about the phenomena. Those who demand scientific control do not consider that mediumship is not a mechanical function like that of a physical apparatus; and it cannot be claimed that its actions will take place under fixed conditions to which only a machine of wood or iron can be indifferent.

Much importance is often attached to the alleged reward offered for producing the truth of spirit-communication. I think the spiritualists must not be going in for such challenges, because the conditions must be inconsistent with the principles of spiritualism. The phenomena cannot be controlled or commanded. It is no wonder then that no spiritualist even thinks of accepting such a challenge. As Sir A. Conan-Doyle says:—"It is very difficult to lay down laws in this science because, unlike other sciences, the law works from both the sides, from this world as well as the next." Spiritualism is more a science of observation than of experiment. The impatience of the sitters is harmful to the spontaneity of the phenomena because although transformed into mechanical or material action they are psychical in their origin, the important ones occur especially when they are not asked for or expected.

Mr. Wadia asks the readers to think that the belief in spirits is a relic of superstition of the bygone ages but he seems to be unaware of the fact that some of the keenest intellects have after closely studying the subject declared their firm belief in spiritualism. The International Spiritualist Congress held in London last September admitted the principles of spiritualism as proven facts. It was attended by representatives of thirty nations who had thought about the subject, and were converted to spiritualism in spite of their scepticism.

The main object of this knowledge is the moral amelioration of mankind and insure our welfare in the world to come. It is the essence of all religions inasmuch as it supplies independent evidence regarding continued existence and the conditions prevailing in the next world. All talk about lunacy and suicidal mania is imaginary and invented to discredit the subject. It has refuted materialism, vitalised religion, consoled mourners by restoring communication between death divided friends and relatives and greatly moulded the lives of several persons. It is regarded as universal religion on account of its direct origin, independent of any text, tradition or intention. To think of commercialising this knowledge is to misunderstand the subject altogether.—Yours, etc.,

V. D. RISHI.

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FLUTTERS IN STOCKS AND SHARES

—:o:—

Women's Luck At The Stock Exchange

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Thousands of people in all ranks of life, they say, are dabbling in the financial deep waters, fighting back their natural caution with Arabian Night's tales of fortunes made overnight, and toying with the temptation to draw out their savings and mortgage their homes for the sake of a desperate bid for sudden wealth.

"Barbers seek whatever information may be going from their stockbroker clients. Typists club together to have a flutter on what they have been told is a 'good thing'. Waiters, shoe-blacks, business men, and housewives have all been bitten by the bug of sudden wealth."

And it is not merely confined to the Stock Exchange. Wherever there is a prospect of picking up easy money there is a rush of gamblers.

Betting on horse-racing is slowly giving place to the mysterious lure of a flutter in shares. A well-known bookmaker complained to the "Sunday Chronicle" yesterday that during the past six months he had had to cross one name after another off his books.

"It isn't that there is any less gambling", he said, "but people have found a new medium. The golden goose is laying its eggs in other nests. People who ordinarily put their money on horses are risking every cent. they have got on Stock Exchange speculation."

"A practical test proved this to be true. A number of different groups of people were asked the old question: 'What do you know?'"

"Instead of naming a good thing for the 3-30 they one and all began to talk about their latest fancy in shares."

Those who have been most badly bitten by the share gambling craze are women. In offices talk about spring fashions has been largely superseded by chatter about artificial silk, gramophone, and other luxury concerns which may be expected to produce fabulous profits to share-dabblers.

LUCKY SPECULATIONS OF WOMEN.

Some of the women's clubs are getting tape machines installed so that the members may get to know the fluctuations of the markets.

The speculations of these women is not done directly through regular stockbrokers, so much as through their banks. Women who have accounts at the bank authorise the manager to buy some shares they have heard "tipped".

Do they make money? Do they lose everything? Or do they come out even and give up a game they know little about?

Recently there was a girl who was a manicurist at an establishment frequented by brokers. She had saved up £200. One day one of her customers gave her a tip that the shares of a certain concern were likely to soar in the near future.

"She promptly gathered her money from the savings bank and bought all she could of the stock. In a few days the stock went up several shillings. The next day it went up again, and the following day another upward leap was recorded."

"She went to bed that night with roseate dreams of new frocks, diamond wristlet watches, and a holiday on the Continent. The next day she sold out and made a profit of over £1,000.

£100 PROFIT IN FOUR DAYS.

When a Camberwell grocer bought a thousand shares in a certain company at 7s. 6d. each his friends laughed at him, and said he had lost his money. But the grocer had the last laugh He subsequently sold them at 77s. 6d., a net gain of £1,500.

A London clerk called at the offices of a well-known firm of brokers and bought 100 shares in a gramophone concern at 43s. Four days later he sold them at 65s., making a profit of over £100 in four days.

After working in the city for £6 a week for a number of years a woman secretary has just been able to retire as the result of successful Stock Exchange dealing. She has bought a cottage in the country, and has taken a vow never to risk her capital again on a share gamble.

"To a Duchess who bought a large number of shares at 6s. fell the best luck of all. She sold them at 35s. each, and reaped a profit of £10,000."

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

Syndicates, however, have brought off the biggest coups. When the gramophone shares boom was on one group is reported to have made close upon £100,000.

Even the films, ever ready to translate a new craze on to the screen, are producing pictures showing the hectic gambling that goes on from time to time.

But there is another side to the story. If fortunes have been won, life savings have also been lost and untold suffering caused.

One of the Rothschilds is said to have given as a reason for his family's amazing success in finance that they have always sold "too soon". In other words, they have not made the mistake of waiting for a "last suck at the orange."

More than anything else, perhaps, it is failure to observe these excellent principles that has led so many speculators to disaster.

Recommended to buy some shares by her employer, a city secretary invested all her savings. She was wild with excitement when the shares began to soar like a rocket.

"Not content to sell them and realise several hundreds of pounds she held on, and two days later the shares came tumbling pell-mell down, and her dreams with them. There are many stories like hers."

THE DAY OF BITTER RECKONING.

"It is useless to give advice to some of these people once they have got bitten with the 'get-rick-quick' virus", a broker in Throgmorton-street declared yesterday. "They are so certain that they are going to gather in the wealth.

"True enough, many of these inexperienced speculators have an amazing run of what we call beginner's luck. But I am afraid that one of these days there is going to be a bitter reckoning for many."

In America it is the same. Everybody is stock-market mad. Day after day you can read stories like that of Arthur W. Cutten, who started life as a messenger boy in a Chicago hardware store and is reputed to have become a millionaire through speculation.

Another man, Mike Meehan, wrung millions out of the rise of Radio.

Win or lose, the glamour of the market is perennial.—"The Sunday Chronicle."

Walter P. Chrysler

presents the new

DODGE BROTHERS SIX

EVER since the first Dodge Brothers car appeared about 15 years ago, the Dodge Brothers name has enjoyed commanding prestige.

Hence, in acquiring the Dodge Brothers Corporation, and in undertaking to plan, produce and protect the future products which will bear the Dodge name, we are mindful of our profound obligation to retain that prestige with the vast Dodge Brothers public and all Dodge Brothers Dealers throughout the world.

It is our sole aim to add so consistently and conspicuously to the present Dodge reputation that every Dodge owner and every Dodge dealer will feel even greater pride and will have cause for even greater satisfaction.

We are utilizing all the progressive engineering, scientific manufacturing, and outstanding value which have contributed to the success of all other Chrysler-built cars and to the general progress of the Chrysler Corporation.

We have embodied such substantial value, such surpassing performance, such engineering supremacy and so much of originality, beauty, and luxury that by every comparison, the intrinsic value of Dodge Brothers cars will remain unchallenged.

The new Dodge Brothers Six illustrates for the first time the unlimited capabilities of the great, organized forces of the Chrysler Corporation when marshalled to full strength in any enterprise.

From an engineering standpoint, this new Dodge Brothers Six is a supreme achievement by a group of engineers whose accomplishments have revolutionized automobile design.

We believe that in performance, in comfort, in long-lived excellence, and in thorough value it surpasses every previous conception of what a car at this price could possibly be.

We are proud to be the creators and sponsors of the new Dodge Brothers Six—and present it in the sincere conviction that it offers the high value, dependability and distinction which a discriminating public always expects of Dodge Brothers.

W. P. Chrysler

THIS NEW MODEL WILL BE ON DISPLAY IN OUR SHOW-ROOMS ON MAY 15th

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND.

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BUTLER RECOMMENDATIONS UNACCEPTABLE

—:o:—

To, The Editor of "The Chronicle'

Sir—The full report of the Butler Committee which is now available to the people supports the attitude taken by the Indian States' People's Conference in November 1927 and recorded before the Committee itself during the course of their inquiry in England by the Delegation of the Indian States' People's Conference in December 1928, to the effect that the conclusions arrived at by the Butler Committtee will not be binding upon the people of the Indian States for the reasons published heretofore.

The only consolation that the people of the Indian States can take from the publication of this report lies in the fact that they have now secured the unanimous support from the people of Indian India and British India for the propaganda that they have been carrying on since their last session. On the strength of this unanimity of opinion and the sympathy the people of the Indian States should express in the next session of the Indian States' People's Conference to be held in Bombay on the 25th instant their views on the various points raised by the Butler Committee in their report.

The Committee frankly admit "We are in no sense a judicial tribunal nor can we exercise judicial functions." And as a matter of fact they have not done justice to the issues referred to them, Being part and parcel of the Executive Power it was impossible for the Committee to base their conclusions on the principles of Law and Justice. The Committee have quoted, confirmed and drawn their inferences from the decisions of the Executive authorities of the Political Department against whose interference the Princes had complained and against whose autocratic non-intervention till misrule in the States caused maximum amount of unbearableness to their people, a section of the people of the Indian States have occasionally complained.

The Committee say—"This is a difficult matter for which rules of procedure cannot well provide. The decision when to intervene must be left and experience has shown that it can be safely left to the discretion of the Viceroy of the day." Is this not autocracy double—distilled?

The people of the Indian States who are not associated in the government of their States and who have not secured rule of law and constitutional reforms in their State inspite of their continuous demand for the same, have at this stage only to note the fact and development of Paramountcy as reported by the Committee.

"The fact of the Paramountcy of the Crown has been acted on and acquiesced in over a long period of time. It is based upon treaties, engagements and sanads supplemented by usage and sufferance and by decisions of the Government of India and the Secretary of State embodied in political practice. The general course of evolution has been well described by a great modern jurist. "The same people" wrote Professor Westlake, "has determined by its action the constitutions of the United Kingdom and of India—On the side of substance the principal difference between them is that—in the Indian constitution an acknowledged supreme will decides every question which arises, but in that of the United Kingdom a balance of power causes questions to be less easy of solution." The Committee then recommend that the Paramountcy must continue to be paramount and therefore 'it must be left free to meet unforeseen circumstances as they arise.'

The Committee have here clearly foreseen a time when the will of the people of the Indian States alone will have to be acknowledged as supreme and the idea of and relations with the Paramount Power will have to be defined and adapted 'according to the shifting necessities of the time.'

The Butler Committee have recommended where they should have only reported and they have only reported where they should have recommended. The report and its conclusions will show to the world that the authorities concerned have not considered the problem of the Indian States in a business-like manner.

If the British Parliament will choose to accept the recommendations of the said report we in India will take it to be the Butler Committee Ordinance and a historical Letter of the British nation to the Indian States.—Yours etc.,

MANISHANKER TRIVEDI.

ROTARY CLUB ESTABLISHED IN MADRAS

MADRAS, May 11.

A Rotary Club was established in Madras at a dinner at Hotel Connemara presided over by Mr. James W. Davidson, Honorary General Commissioner and former Vice-President, the Rotary International. There was present a large gathering of leading business and professional men. Mr. Davidson addressed them on the aims and objects of the Rotary movement, namely, the development of the highest form of citizenship and building up of world friendship.

Mr. G. G. Armstrong, Chairmanship of the Madras Port Trust, was elected President, Mr. F. E. James, M.L.C., Vice-President. Mr. Davidson has already established Rotary Clubs at Athens, Cairo, Jerusalem, Bombay and Delhi. After a few weeks' stay at Ooty, he proceeds to Colombo, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Bangkok and Hongkong to organise Rotary Clubs in those cities.—A. P.

Announcement

After visiting various hospitals in England and on the Continent

Mr. BYRAM N. KHAMBATA

Specialist-in-Scientific Bonesetting

has returned from Europe and resumed his practice at 275, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, - - - BOMBAY.

Those Winning Smiles

Which mean so much—commercially, socially—are gained this new way with gleaming white teeth

RUN your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. This film, in the light of recent dental findings, is a menace to pretty teeth and healthy gums.

Film absorbs stains and turns white teeth dull, "off color." It is the chief cause of the commonest tooth and gum disorders. It clings to teeth and stays. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Film must be removed each day. So dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

No other will make teeth as sparkling white.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

8-20-E

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For Horoscope, Thikuji, and foretelling of all kinds, please drop a line to-day for a free prospectus. Highly spoken of by Nawabs Zamindars, Advocates, Vakils, Accountants-General, Judges of the High Court and many other eminent men.

DHANADA TALISMAN: Its wearer earns immense wealth with little struggling and it will give even a beggar the wealth of a king. Copy of Guarantee-letter for refund of price is supplied with Kavacha. Price Rs. 7-10.

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Complies with the revised (1925) British Standard Specification.

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THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD. GANPATI BRAND. PORTLAND CEMENT. BOMBAY.

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MEN WHOSE HEADS HAVE SWOLLEN

Because their Brains would Grow!

Immense progress has been made in all branches of medical science, yet it is extraordinary that so little is still known of the relation between mind and brain, though no other subject is of such far-reaching importance.

It would puzzle even experts to define what constitute a good or a bad head, or when the brain ceases growing. Authorities could be quoted who have stated that the brain reches full development at three years of age; others who have declared seven is the age; some have said twelve, some thirty; while the truth is probably that the brain never ceases growing, so long as it is actively exercised.

This question of the growth of the brain has been revived by a statement made last week by Mr. Bernard Shaw, who states that his own head had increased in size within recent years, especially in height, making his forehead more dome-like, an observation any one can verify by comparing Mr. Shaw's likeness when a young member of the Fabian Society with his recent portraits.

I can remember, too a discussion at the British Association for the Advancement of Science about forty years ago, When Mr. Gladstone had declared his head had considerably grown; and Mr. Lloyd George also, I believe, alleges an increase in his cerebral dimensions.

Our course, it might be argued that the increased size is due to thickening of the bones of the skull from age, or else that the scalp has grown more sensitive, necessitating a large, hat for comfort, but those who are accustomed to measure living heads deny these objections.

Indeed, until a few years ago, it was held that the size and shape of the skull had no relation whatever to the size and shape of the brain. It was said that to judge the development of the brain from the development of the skull "was just as reasonable as to determine a person's digestive capacity by looking at his waistcoat. Thus writes in the BERNARD HOLLANDER, M.D., "Sunday Express."

To-day it is admitted by nearly all anatomists that the skull represents for all practical purposes a true measure of the dimensions of the brain in all normal individuals, and that the size of the skull increases with the growth of that organ. One must bear in mind that the skull is a living substance made merely for the protection of the brain, and if it ceases to adapt itself to the growing structure within its cavity, serious symptoms follow.

It is mainly due to the false belief that the outer form of the skull gives no indication of the shape of the brain, that the observation of living heads has been so long neglected by scientists.

It is a mistake, however, to regard size of brain as a measure of intelligence; for animals, too, have brains, some of them relatively larger than man. Moreover, it is a common observation that dunces sometimes have large heads, and very clever men small ones.

Ofter a small brain, if well proportioned, is better than a large brain, illustrating the proverb that "The best goods are packed in the smallest bundles."

I have all my life observed living heads of all sorts and collected portraits of the distinguished men living and of the past; and I can confidently assert that no man with a small head is really great.

None such ever originated or led revolutions in science, letters, religion, or goovernment; or in any way stamped an image of himself on his country or age. Such an event would be as extraordinary and unnatural as the existence of gigantic muscular strength in the person of a dwarf. All history testifies to this. Every pioneer in any department has had a large head, with predominating frontal region.

Large heads often go with small bodies. The short fellows are often the fellows for work. Thus the best generals and the greatest conquerors were mostly small men.

Oliver Cromwell, who towered over his generation, did so only mentally, being lacking in height; while Napoleon Bonaparte, and his great rival, the Duke of Wellington, may rarly be described as tiny men, Napoleon standing about 5ft. 1 3/4in. in his stockings, and the Iron Duke beating him in this respect only by about six inches. Nelson with five feet and four inches, came midway between the victor and the victim of Waterloo. Lord Wolseley and Lord Roberts were small men; on the other hand, Lord Kitchener was very tall. Yet Kitchener's head was in size and outline almost identical with that of Lord Wolseley.

As regards literary men, it was once remarked by a writer that "most of us scribblers look best on paper," which seems to be borne out by the record of the physical inches of literary men from all time. Milton was short, the poet Dryden was dumpy, as was also Lord Macaulay. Mrs. Carlyle speaks of "poor little Dickens."

However, size of brain alone, at best, can only be a measure of mental power without indication whether that power lies in strength of intellect, or of emotion or animal passion. The intellect can be related only to such parts of the brain as are non-existent in the animal or exist only in rudimentary form. Common sense should tell us that this must be so.

Even in mere cranial capacity the highest apes are still far removed from man. The orang and chimpanzee have 26 and 27 1/2 cubic inches respectively; while for normal man the lowest cranial capacity is 55 cubic inches. The gorilla's brain weighs 20 ounces, and those of the lower apes range from 12 to 16 ounces. But the average weight of the civilised male brain is 49 ounces, of the female 44 ounces. The latter weight refers to ordinary women; no superior woman's brain seems ever to have been weighed.

The frontal lobe of the brain are the seat of the highest intellectual capacities. A man may be big-headed, but if the frontal region is comparatively small, such a man may be little more than a big animal.

On the other hand, there are men with large foreheads possessing little or no intellect. This may be due to an inherited deficiency of brain cells; but in the majority of cases it arises from not having stocked the brain with information. Such men possess a capacious but empty warehouse of little or no use.

Measurements of boys at elementary schools made by a friend of mine revealed that the most intellectual boys averaged half an inch more anterior than posterior brain; the least intellectual boys possessed half an inch more posterior than frontal brain. The anterior measurement of the brain in boys, passing up from Standards I. to VII., was found to increase at a greater rate than the posterior measurement in accordance with the increase of their intellectual capacity.

Further, younger but more intellectual boys had slightly larger heads, as shown by the circumference, than older but duller boys who took longer to reach the same standard.

To achieve greatness, we need not only large heads but massive, lofty foreheads. A lofty forehead means, among other things power of imagination. Imagination enables us to look into the past and see things in the making. It sheds light into the darkness of the present and it enables us to look into the future and construct our patterns and lay our lans. Imagination is needed not only by the poet and artist, but by the scientist, statesman, and business man; indeed, by all men who lay claim to creative ability.

No one will deny that Mr. Gladstone was a man of strong passions and imagination. Mr. Lloyd George derives a large measure of his success from the strong power of his emotions and being able to rouse passion in others. It is evident that he pins his faith to the fact that "the world is governed not by thought but by emotion."

And Mr Bernard Shaw's genius lies largely in the extent of his imagination and originality of thought. That is the reason why these men and all men who have moved the world, were endowed with large heads and large foreheads. They have never ceased learning, even in their advanced years, and with ever-widening knowledge their brains have never ceased growing.

FOUNDER OF THE HUMANISTIC CLUB

RAJA JAIPRITHVI BAHADUR SINGH GOES TO GENEVA

BANGALORE, May 11.

Colonel Raja Jaiprithvi Bahadur Singh of Bajang (Nepal), founder of the Humanistic Club, now in the Continent for over a month in connection with trouble in the eye had a successful course of treatment at Berlin, says a cable. The Colonel left Germany last week for Geneva where he is giving a series of lectures on Humanism, its message and contribution to politics and world progress.

The Maharanee of Bajang (Nepal) stays here with Her Highness' personal staff.—A. P.

CALCUTTA LEAGUE FOOTAALL

UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT MARS PLAY

CLASH BETWEEN EUROPEAN SOLDIERS AND BENGALI SPECTATORS

CALCUTTA, May 11.

An unfortunate incident marred Mahonbagan-Dalhousie play in League football. It is reported that cheering by the crowd brought abusive protest from Dalhousie linesmen, which led to increased shouts in the second half. Dalhousie scored a goal regarded doubtful by the spectators, who invaded the field in protest. At this European sergeants and soldiers watching the game rushed in and assaulted Bengali spectators with sticks, resulting in injuries to six including the son of Sri Saraladevi. The injured were dressed in the medical college and discharged.—Free Press.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

(Continued from page 6).

these self same subjects in both the primary and secondary schools.

HAVE THREE TERMS.

It is, therefore, suggested that there should be three terms in a year viz., of four months each and that examinations should be held at the end of each term and that a boy or a girl completing two terms should be examined and promoted to higher form, if found qualified. The curricula should be so arranged that the subjects like the study of the mother tongue and of arithmethic should be taught as compulsory, to the teaching of which a large proportion of time should be devoted. With regard to subjects like history and geography the pupils should be acquainted with the same in a general manner so far as time would permit, but they should not be asked to qualify in these for the purposes of examination. With the proposed arrangement of terms and revised curricula the same number of teachers would be able to coach up 50 per cent. more students every two year. i.e. there would be an increase of 25 per cent. every year.

(To be continued)

RETIRING COLLEGE PRINCIPAL'S ACT OF GENEROSITY

ALLAHABAD, May 11.

The Governor of the United Provinces acting with his Ministers in a Resolution issued to-day acknowledges gratefully the gift of three thousand pounds sterling made to the Government by Canon A. W. Davies, late Principal, St. John's College, Agra, for providing the Thomason Hospital, Agra, with electric lights and fans. Government was recently informed that an anonymous donor was prepared to make a gift for the work and was making enquiries about the cost. Canon Davies with a generosity and modesty which people of the U. P. have so much reason to appreciate did not disclose himself as the donor until the eve of his departure to England when he handed a cheque for £3,000 to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. The Governor expresses his warmest thanks to Canon Davies for this stimulating act of generosity.—A. P.

THE WEATHER

ADVANCE OF MONSOON MAINTAINED IN ANDAMAN SEAS

POONA, May 12.

The advance of the monsoon is maintained in the Andaman seas and nearly general rain has fallen in Burma.

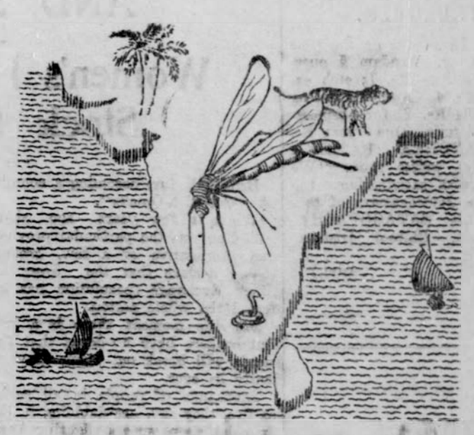
There has been nearly general rain in Assam and local rain in Bengal. Yesterday unsettled conditions in central Bay of engal are probably developing into a depression.

The disturbbed conditions over the Punjab caused widespread duststorms over northwest India and local rain in Kashmir.

A few falls of rain are also reported from the South of the Peninsula.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Port Blair one inch, Kyaukpyu, Mandalay, Maymyo one and half, Lashio one, Amherst, Diamond Island half, Tavoy, Bassein, Akyab quarter, Cherrapunji five, Silchar two, Narayanganj one and half, Dibrugarh, Dhubri one, Sibsagar, Derhampore three quarters, Tezpur half, Dinajpore, Srinagar quarter, Trichinopoly one and half, Trivandrum half, Cochin Kodaikanal quarter.

Forecast:—Increase in Malabar and extension into Mysore and along and near Punjab-Kumaon hills.—A. P.



Malarial Debility

DO not regard yourself as cured the moment quinine has driven away the fever. The extreme weakness of your blood—caused by the ravages of the malaria parasite—must first of all be conquered if you want to regain full health.

Do you know that scientific experiments have *proved* that within a fortnight Sanatogen will increase the number of red blood cells by 60 per cent. (See Medical Echo, March, 1924).

Just think how such an abundance of new, fresh blood would improve your health.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day. It contains exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—which build up new health and strength.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

Horlick's—for the sickroom

Milk sustains life when solids are forbidden, but it must be pure, rich and free from all contamination. With Horlick's there is no danger either of contamination or nutritive deficiency. Horlick's is rich, pure milk with the addition of body-building malt, wheat and barley. It is easily digested by the most delicate constitutions.

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

In 4 sizes of all Bazaars & Stores

The Bengalee

(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

THE OLDEST INDIAN DAILY PAPER IN CALCUTTA.

It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.

As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

Vitality

Balance in diet is essential to the healthy growth and vitality of the child. It is not merely a question of the quantity of food a child gets. The important matter is that it should contain all the food elements required to build a healthy body.

A tonic food for all ages

Virol is the food which contains *all* the essential types of nutriment in one supremely digestible form. Even feeble and invalid children have in numberless cases won back to health and vigour on Virol. But the way to *prevent* weakness and ill-health is to put your child on Virol *now*

VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

Virol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5, England.

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LEPROSY

UNDER SPECIAL DIET.
All kinds of Sores treated free without Operation.
DON'T SPEND MONEY IN VAIN, FIRST TRY, THEN BUY.

50.00 Free

Sample Packets for LEUCODERMA.

It has now been arranged to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission, to:—

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia, Dist. HOWRAH.

PRICES REDUCED

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 6-8 only.

Postage extra

D. R. WAGLE STOVE SPECIALIST
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
Opposite Majestic Cinema.

All kinds of Banking business transacted on

BEST TERMS

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UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,

Apollo St., Fort, **BOMBAY.**

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

BOMBAY DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

—:o:—

RECORD OF WORK

In response to the mandate of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, the C, D, F and G Wards District Congress Committees have tried their level best to make the Congress programme a grand success. Reports from the A, B and E Wards District Congress Committees have not yet been received.

A summary of the reports of the work done by the C, D, F and G Wards District Congress Committees for the month of March, 1929, has now been issued by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:—

Congress members enrolled 1,210
Khadi hawked and sold for Rs. 5,089.
Volunteers enrolled 47.
Donations received Rs. 11-12-0.
Public Meetings 15.
Processions 3,
Bonfire 1—1 big bonfire in the Congress House.

Khadi hawked by a number of batches of volunteers and other interested Congress members on holidays. All Sundays' programmes were observed in March in the City of Bombay according to the Working Committee's instrucutions. On the 10th March in the afternoon a procession and the public meeting were arranged. A summary of reports of the Wards District Congress Committees for the month of April, 1929, will be issued in due course.

FAMINE IN JUBBULPORE

—:o:—

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE

The Publicity Office, C. P. Government writes:—

In the communique, dated the 12th April, regarding the scarcity situation in the Jubbulpore Division it was stated that Government had decided generally to face the loss involved in the remission of the bulk of the suspended dabi instalment of land revenue for 1928 and the suspension of the rabi instalment of 1929 in all villages in which there was not a normal crop and in which suspension had been given in 1928, and that the Commissioner was engaged in working out the details of these concessions. The Commissioner has since submitted his report for the districts of his Division except Mandla, for which the figures are not yet complete. In accordance with his recommendations Government has now sanctioned the remission of the whole of the suspended rabi instalment of land revenue for 1928, amounting to nearly fourteen lakhs, in the Districts of Jubbulpore, Saugor and Damoh. Sanction has also been given for the full suspension of the current rabi instalment of land revenue, amounting to over sixteen lakhs, in all villages of these districts. Nearly two and a half lakhs have also been suspended in the Seoni district. The current rabi instalment in the Narsinghpur district has also been suspended to the extent of nearly Rs. 3 lakhs out of a total demand of some Rs. 5 lakhs.

Consequent upon the general suspension of land revenue and as promised in the communique, the instalments of taccavi due for payment with the current rabi kist of land revenue have been postponed. The effect of the suspension of these instalments is that the payment of all remaining instalments due on the loans will be postponed for one instalment period, and no interest will be charged on the loans concerned for the period during which repayment is suspended.

TROPICAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

—:o:—

A RECORD ESTABLISHED

The report of the working of the Tropical Insurance Co., Ltd., Delhi, for the year ending 31st December 1928 was presented to the meeting of the Shareholders of the Company in March last. In the course of the report the Directors State:—

The success achieved by the Company during the period under review is simply phenomenal, and unsurpassed in the annals of the Indian Assurance Companies. No company in India ever succeeded in securing so much business during the first year of its start. In fact the average annual business of dozens of Indian Companies that have been in the field for ten, fifteen or even twenty years, is far less than that secured by your Company in the very first year. We have established a record, and which, we trust, will stand to our credit for some time to come.

BUSINESS.

Upto 31st December, 1928 the Company received 1452 Proposals for Insurance of the total value of 31,34,280 out of which 1117 proposals resulted in Policies, assuring a sum of 24,26,280 for which the annual premium amounts to 1,16,501-12. The remaining work either rejected or are awaiting completion.

This tremendous amount of business threw a good deal of strain on the staff, and thanks of the Board are due to every one of them for efficiestly coping with all the demands that were made on their time, skill and energy.

INCOME AND EXPENSES.

It is a matter of congratulation, that during the very first year the Tropical has been able to show a surplus. A portion of the expenditure has been appropriated to Organization Expenses. But that is inevitable, as your company has succeeded in not only securing a record business, but has practically organized the whole of the Country. Branches have been opened at Karachi, Hyderabad, Rawalpindi, Bombay, Madras, Kottayam (Travancore) and a Sub-Brasch at Dera Ismail Khan, Agencies have been opened throughout the length and breadth of India, and even in Mesopatamia and Persia. It is therefore in fairness of things, that the expenses for Organization Work should be distributed over a number of years to come, when very little expenditure will be incurred in this direction. Even this amount is considerably less thas what other companies with a much smaller volume of business show under this item.

One further point which should not be lost sight of is that there is a balance of about 33,000 due on the Policies already written, and which will be realized in the new year, for which we have taken no credit, though we have practically "incurred all the initial" expenses. When this amount comes in, our position will be much stronger.

Lastly, you will be gratified to learn that even in the sale of Shares, we have been able to make a net saving of 11,515. On the sale of 2424 shares a sum of 12,120 was payable as brokerage under the Article of Association, but your Board has so managed, that only a petty amount of Rs. 615 has been paid. The shares were sold either by the Directors or their friends.

CLAIMS.

During this year there were only Two Claims by Death, and a total amount of Rs. 1000/ in respect of these claims has been paid, and the settlement was effected, so promptly, that it elicited letters of appreciation from the beneficiaries. The company could pay these claims without any strain on its finances. One more claim of Rs. 2000 was intimated, but as the poor youngman committed suicide and under the Prospectus, no amount is payable if the Policy Holder commits suicide during the very first year, unfortunately the Board had to reject the claim.

HOBBIES OF THE FAMOUS

—:o:—

G. B. S. as Woodcutter

When hundreds of thousands of admirers acclaimed Major Segrave the other day they visualised him as the hero of nerve and darings, hustling in his car through space at the record space of 231 miles an hour. They did not imagine him in his lesser known role—his nobby of "playing" with toy railway engines.

Yet probably this hobby of his is closely linked up with that supreme skill in mechanics that enabled him to have travelled faster in a car on land and in a motor-boat on water than any other man.

It is a fascinating hobby in itself to conjecture what part hobbies play in the lives of famous men and women.

SPEED KING'S "TOY."

There is no keener philatelist, when he is not occupied with the onerous cares of State, than the King, who has one of the finest collections of stamps in the country.

His Majesty, in fact, has all the ardour of the collector, and the same is time of the Queen, who rarely spends a holiday without visiting the shops of neighbouring antique sellers. She is an expert on period furniture and makes frequent purchases.

More modern is the taste of the Prince of Wales. He has bought all sorts of upto-dat instruments—banjos, banjoleles, ukeleles, and saxophones, on which he has achieved a good degree of proficiency, and has provided himself and his friends with many a musical evening at St. James's Palace.

Toy railways provide one of the most popular of nursery games, but with Major Segrave this love of mechanics and fascination of being the master mind of a railway is an elaborate pastime, combining scientific study with recreation.

The world's car speed record holder has taken many years to assemble his miniature railway. It includes 14 engines, one alone costing £400, and coaches, including sleepers and restaurant cars. He has different systems crossing each other, and can throw sections of the lines "dead," to enable an express to pass the points at a given moment.

In the same way Lord Ashfield, the head of London's underground transport system, who is such a busy man that he works 14 hours a day, has a model set of the Underground railway, so he combines his hobby with business study.

Lord Ashfield, too is one of the "wood sawyers"—an apparently eccentric pursuit, because its chief exponent is Wilhelm the woodcutter of doorn But it has an equaly famous practitioner in Mr George Bernard Shaw, who is, moreover, as skilful with the axe as he is with the saw.

If you have tried it you will know that, once you have recovered from the first spells of backache, it is not only a splendid form of physical exercise, but the rhythmic swing of the saw and the axe is highly conducive to thought and redection.

Very different from Mr. H. G. Wells's games with lead soldiers, with which, it is said, he fights little wars of his own, just as ardently as he writes to set the world free from real wars!

Lord Dewar sparkles when he is polishing up his epigrams for after-dinner speeches, and it is doubtful whether he is better known for his epigrammatical hobby or the amber liquid associated with his business name.

ROBEY, VIOLIN MAKER.

Who, when laughing at the jokes of Robey of the Eyebrows, imagines him as an expert maker of violins

Yet he is so adept at this serious hobby that when he presented one to Kreisler, the famous violinist, was so pleased with the home-made gift that he played on it at one of his concerts.

Of the unusual hobbies Lord Brey of Fallodon found one of the most delightful when he started classifying the notes of the birds in his garden so that their song could be set to music.

Among the owners of strange collections is Mr. Bransby Williams, who has spent years gathering together a theatrical museum of daggers, hats and other articles worn and used by famous actors; while a well-known headmaster collected in a glass case everything taken from boys in school, from a revolver loaded in six chambers to a stick of liquorice.

The strangest collector of all, however, was probably the man who pulled hairs from the tails of famous racehorses, and nearly lost his life in the process when a horse lashed out with its heels at him at a Yarmouth race meeting some years ago.

VERSATILE M.P.S.

Some hobbies of politicians are:

Painting and Bricklaying.—Mr. Winston Churchill, an accomplished artist with the brush as well as with Budgets, who has held private exhibitions of his pictures. His one-time passions for eccentric hats has now given way to amateur bricklaying.

Reading Detective Stories.—Both Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George are enthusiastic readers of this form of novel. It is said that during the war the Liberal leader read a detective story a day, and set his secretaries a hard task in finding him fresh ones.

Pig-breeding.—Sir Willian Joynson-Hicks, who, when not defending D. O. R. A., is often occupied with the rearing of pedigree pigs on his Sussex estate.

Art Collecting.—Mr. William Brace, the former Socialist M.P. Excepting Sir Martin Conway, he was regarded as the most astute collector in Parliament.

Statistics.—Miss Susan Lawrence, by making a hobby of collecting facts and figures has become one of the best statisticians in the Commons.

Cartooning.—Mr. "Jimmy" Maxton, whose rebellious spirit finds a rich and playful field in his sketches of fellow members. He is a clever draughtsman with a mordant wit.

Palywriting.—Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., who could not resist the call of the Drama even when burdened with the dual role of politician and King's Counsel.

Knitting.—Miss Ellen Wilkinson, who is understood to have been refused permission to practise her practical pastime in the House.

WOMEN'S NEW PASTIMES.

Miss Wilkinson is, however, as conservative in her hobby as she is revolutionary in her politics, for there has been a sweeping change in women's pastimes in recent years.

Knitting and crocheting, with which the Victorian maiden whiled away her idle hours, have largely given way to recreative pursuits like golf and tennis; while many women have entered fields that combine hobbies with business, such as dog-breeding farming of rabbits for their furs.

To the newest hobby both sexes and all ages have taken with equal eagerness—the Crossword Puzzle. It has all the essentials of the hobby combined with mental stimulation, and absorbs the interest of staid business men no less than it does the typists they employ.

In a census on the most popular hobby it would easily rank first, and one would be astonished at the number of famous men and women who search their minds for a word with X letters. "The Sunday Dispatch."

Do You Want to Secure the Widest Market for Your Goods?

THEN

ADVERTISE

IN THE

Sunday Chronicle

The Most Popular Weekly in the Country.

HELPLESS BEGGARS' COMMITTEE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF DONATIONS

Dewan Bahadur, A. K. Pai, Joint Hon. Secretary of the Helpless Beggars' Committee, acknowledges the receipt of Rs. 2,329-11-2 in response to the appeal of the Committee for funds. Of this Rs. 1,862-11-2 was contributed by the Mayor's Relief Fund for Children, while Messrs. Ishwardas Lakhmidas and Mr. G. D. Billimoria have subscribed Rs. 150 each. The N. M. Wadia Charities have given Rs. 100 for March 1929. Mrs. H. J. Kadam has contributed Rs. 25, the balance being made up of amounts below Rs. 25.

Writes the Secretary:—

Out of the total amount of Rs. 2,329-11-2, Rs. 367 were received in response to the appeal.

The Committee have also received a promise from Raja Pratapgirji Nersingirji to give a donation of Rs. 3,000 towards their funds.

Donations may be sent to Mr. K. S. Sethna, Honorary Treasurer of the Committee (Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort,) or to Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai, Joint Honorary Secretary (82, Hughes Road).

HOME FOR ORPHAN GIRLS

—:o:—

Mrs. A. K. Khandkar, Secretary, Muslim Girls' Home, Jalpaiguri, Bengal writes:—

I am glad to say that my Committee is now in a position to take in two more orphans of very poor girls, free of all charges, for their education.

The poor girls who are really helpless in prosecuting their studies further and are fit, at least, for Class IV of High English School are to apply. But in case of orphan girls such a restriction for admission is not observed. Orphan girls aged above 6 years are taken in the "Home".

No caste and creed or Provincialism is accounted for admission. All applications should reach the office on or before the 18th May, 1929. Preference should be given to the Beharees or up-country girls for these two seats.

In this connection, I earnestly request the generous public that they will be kind enough for the sake of country's good, to take trouble in collecting the orphan girls of 7 years or more who have none to support or to educate them, and to send them to our "HOME", for their maintenance and education.

WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

We have received the following report from Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee dated Bombay 11th May:—

The American market this week recorded irregular fluctuations and on balance shows a nett loss of 5 to 9 points. In the first two days the prices advanced 28 points on short-covering on reports of damage to the crop by storms necessitating replanting in some parts, but on the following day the advance of both the preceding days was lost the reasons being long liquidation. South selling, reduced speculative demand and increased fertilizer sales. Then the market slightly rallied on short-covering and buying liquidation and absence of any important buying. The Weekly Weather Report issued on Wednesday last was regarded as unfavourable. The highest price for the July position touched during the week was 18.96 on the 4th instant and the lowest 18.42 on the 7th instant, the range for the week being 54 points.

The telegrams of late have spoken of increase in acreage ranging from 1 p.c. to 5 p.c. (Norden estimating an increase of 1 p.c., Miss Giles 3 to 4 p.c., Garside 3 to 5 p.c., and Dallas News about 490 millions), and also larger fertilizer sales than had been expected some time before being nearly as large as the last season. The weather according to Government weekly weather report was summarised as unfavouraable and it is reported that unfavourable rains have fallen in the Mississippi Valley and the Central Belt. Dry warm weather is needed generally.

Our local market closes Rs. 5-1/2 lower. Early, the market advanced in sympathy with America but soon declined on long liquidation and Bazar operators selling assisted by lower Americans. Later the market steadied on news of improved outloos of the Mills strike situation and buying by Japanese exporters. At the close the market again eased on disappointing Americans and selling by Commission Houses. The highest rate for Broach-J./Aug. touched during the week was Rs. 344-3/4 and the lowest Rs. 330 on the 7th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 14-3/4. Yesterday's closing rates at 5-30 P.M. are:—Broach-J./Aug. Rs. 333; Broach-A./May (New) Rs. 345; Broach-A/May Rs. 320-1/2; Oomra-May Rs. 282-1/2; Oomra-July Rs. 293; Oomra-D/Jan Rs. 310-1/2; Bengal-May Rs. 231, Bengal July Rs. 239-1/2; and Bengal-D/Jan. Rs. 259. Several Mills in Bombay are reported to be now partially working but the efforts of the Government at settlement have not been successful and it is difficult to say how long it will take before the strike is settled.

The Supplementary All-India Cotton Forecast for 1928-29 published on the 4th instant by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta has been 5,638,000 bales. Other figures are as under:—

	Acres	Bales
Current year	26484000	5638000
Previous year	24761000	5963000
Average 5 years	25092000	5512000

Arrivals of Cotton into Bombay from 1st September 1928 to 9th May 1929 are 2,808,928 bales against 2,807,557 bales last year and Exports total 1,996,933 bales against 1,464,496 bales last year while the local Mills consumption during the same period is estimated at 419,209 bales against 485,950 bales last year. The Stock of Cotton in Bombay on the 9th May is estimated at 1,282,632 bales against 1,205,797 bales same time last year.

After the recent rather violent fluctuations it looks as though the market for some time will settle down round current prices and move within a smaller range. We would therefore advise operations on both the sides, purchases in weak markets and on declines and sales in strong markets and on rallies.

Her Beauty Secret

OXYGEN for The Skin.

THE secret of a clear radiant complexion lies in the regular daily use of Ven-Yusa.

By liberating pure Oxygen into the skin Ven-Yusa Cream puts new life into jaded tissues. It safeguards against sunburn, roughness, and other coarsening effects of climate. It prevents the irritation of prickly heat.

Lightly smoothed on with the finger-tips Ven-Yusa works its way into the tiny pores. It clarifies the skin and makes it smooth and supple, and improves its tone and texture. Ven-Yusa is fragrant and refreshing, and perfectly non-greasy. No toilet is complete unless it includes this wonderful Oxygen beautifier.

VEN-YUSA
The Oxygen Cream

Obtainable in dainty Opal Jars of chemists and perfumers everywhere. Price Re. One.

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THE
JUPITER
General Insurance Co., Ltd.
is your National Concern.

The Bombay Chronicle

So it is upto every Mill-owner and Merchant to make the JUPITER GENERAL strong and healthy.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

BOMBAY MONDAY MAY 13 1929

A WAIL FROM KONKAN

—:o:—

Overtaxation in Devgad Taluka

The Devgad Taluka Praja Mandal has circulated the following statement regarding land revenue assessment in Devgad Taluka:—

A boil is tortuous enough, but when a pimple grows upon it, it becomes all the more unbearable. Such is the plight in which the people of Devgad Taluka are at present thrown. Almost the whole of the country is groaning under the ever-increasing taxation, but as one considers the peculiar situation of Konkan which is notoriously poor one simply stands aghast. The gravity of the situation can be better understood by a survey of its conditions.

DESTITUTE CONDITIONS.

The Devgad Taluka covers an area of about 500 square miles with a population of about a lac and a half. Agricultural land measures in all about two lacs and a quarter acres, out of which two lacs of acres are all "varkas" lands. Konkan is known as a rice-growing tract but Devgad is peculiarly unhappy in this respect also on account of the unsuitable soil. Out of about 15 lacs worth of import annually the value of rice alone comes to about 13 lacs, and the Taluka produces no other grain. The export of the Taluka is comparitively very poor, or negligible, coming up as it does to about three lacs annually. The lands are thus more an encumbrance on the owner than a source of income. It would be no exaggeration to say that the assessment on lands in most cases is paid out of the owners' labours elsewhere and not out of the produce of the lands. The broad fact that there are only four men in the whole of the Taluka who pay an annual assessment between Rs. 100, and Rs. 200, would in itself show in what a destitute condition the people of the Taluka are dragging on their existence.

The survey of the Ratnagiri District was taken up in 1822 and it took about 70 years to complete the operations. Devgad was the last of the Taluka surveyed and this fact evidently accounts for the abnormally high assessments levied on this Taluka and the erroneous classification of the lands. Either the operations were hurried through, or the excessive assessment was levied just to make up the grand total of income of the whole district! Otherwise, the results are unexplainable.

CRUSHING AND UNJUSTIFIABLE.

From 1820 to 1891 the assessment on lands in the Vijayadurg Taluka, comprising of the present Rajapur and Devgad Talukas, was levied on the basis laid down by the Peshwas. In the meantime the lands were surveyed and fresh assessments were declared. By the revised assessment, Rajapur Taluka, which by now had formed itself into an independent unit, had its taxation reduced from Rs. 102,000 to Rs. 80,595, while that on the Devgad Taluka was raised from Rs. 86,406 to Rs. 151,108, i.e., by nearly Rs. 65,000 annually, vide Bombay Government Resolution No. 8816 dated 21-12-1891. This increase was as unjustifiable as it was crushing. Several representations to the Government brought the sufferers no relief, until Government themselves later on found out that it was an impossible task to recover the enhanced assessment. In 1902, however, the Government plainly admitted that they had "no doubt that parts of the Devgad Taluka are overassessed," (Bombay Government Resolution No. 8396 dated 29-11-1902). This open admission on part of the Government, however, brought the people no real relief as only a partial reduction of about 50 per cent was granted, and the wrong classification of the lands, which was the real cause of the grievance and the bone of contention, remained unredressed. In spite of the reduction granted by the Government, many people continued to pay their assessments out of their earnings outside Konkan.

ERRONEOUS CLASSIFICATION.

It has been admitted by several Survey experts and officers appointed by the Government that it was a fundamental mistake to make a difference in the classification of lands in the Rajapur Taluka and those in the Devgad Taluka. These two Talukas are geographically and physically perfectly indentical and in the pre-British regime both the Talukas were treated as a single unit. The two Talukas lie one on either side of a creek, and the soils therefore are of the same degree of fertility, though through the mistake of some officer the two soils are differently classified for purposes of assessment. The grievance throughout has been that the general classification of lands has been erroneous while the reduction of 1902 brought partial relief to a few groups of villages.

Even with the partial reduction of assessment in 1902, the taxation remained so prohibitive, that its recovery still remained a problem. In 1902, however, the Government, by a special enactment, promised a compensatory commission of 25 per cent to the Khots for the recovery of the assessments to the full pitch of 1902. In this connection, it would be interesting to note that these very Khots were considered by the Government in 1880 to be oppressive and tyrandical in their methods of exacting their rents. These very Khots were coaxed in 1904 to collect the heavy assessments, enhanced over the prescribed limits, for a small commission of 25 per cent.

KHAJAN LANDS.

It took a further period of ten years for the Government to realise the fundamental errors in the misclassification of the Khajan lands arrived at in 1891, to which attention of the Government was repeatedly drawn by the affected parties. The proverbially slow machinery of the Government at last moved and ultimately in 1914 they were in a position to see that by some unaccountable mistake or "error of judgment", the Khajan lands in the Taluka were treated in 1891 as sweet-rice lands and that the classification was wrong, vide Bombay Government Resolution No. 7322 dated 7-8-1914. The Khajan lands were then re-classified in 1914-15. Even this re-classification left much to be desired, as due regard was not given to all khajan lands.

It has since been admitted that the original settlement of 1891 was erroneous and that till 1914-15 the anomaly, so repeatedly pointed out, was not removed. It therefore behoves the Government to take the year 1914-15 as the opening year for the commencement of these lands so that the next revision would come round in 1945. If this be not acceptable the excess collected over such lands from 1891 to 1915 due to erroneous classification, ought to be refunded to the parties affected by the gross errors. Natural justice and general principles of equity demand that the Government ought to compensate the parties hard hit by some body's miscalculations and "law's delay".

A similar mistake has been committed with regard to lands formed in the beds of rocks and which are called Khari or Bawti. These lands as well as certain "varkas" lands which are classified as rice lands certainly yield paddy, but their crop is so precarious and erratic in its nature that at every survey they form a separate class by themselves and have a separate rate of their own, which is generally far lower than that of ordinary paddy lands have been subjected to the rate of the latter.

THE ASSESSMENT FARCE.

The two Assistant Settlement officers appointed in 1920 and 1922 respectively, actually studied the situation on the spot and recommended an increase of assessment by 22.6 per cent. The Government, however, rejected the proposals of both these officers and accepted the hypothetical figure recommended by the Collector of Ratnagiri and increased the assessment to 33 per cent. The evolutions out of the consciousness of the I. C. S. officer reduced the laborious study and considered opinion of the two Indian subordinate officers to a mere farce! The Government further went to the extent of infringing sections 100 to 104 of the Land Revenue Code in that the introduction of the enhancement preceded the notification in the Gazette.

On account of the decrease in the average rainfall in recent years—excluding however abnormal inundating rainfalls—several springs have dried up depriving entirely the Dongri Bagayate of the water supply and causing a general depletion of subsoil moisture of several places.

From the above pitiful facts briefly told, it will be realised that the situation calls for serious consideration by the Councillors to whom alone the people of Devgad have to look in their otherwise helpless plight. God granting, the efforts of the Councillors will not be lost in vain and their united voice is not likely to fall on deaf ears.

BARDOLI AND DEOGAD

AN APPEAL

The Hon. General Secretary of the Deogad Taluka Praja Mandal writes:—

The success of Bardoli movement is quite fresh in the mind of the Public. On comparison there will be seen vast difference in the grievances of Bardoli and Deogad. Bardoli was aggrived at the recent increase in the assessment while Deogad has been groaning under over-assessment from the beginning. Deogad, expectant of relief on the occasion of the original settlement, was shocked at the increase in 1891 by nearly 75 per cent. From that date Deogad is struggling against this injustice but to no much success. In spite of all this the Government could inflict a further blow. By the Revision Settlement in 1926 the already over-heavy assessment was increased by 33 per cent. on the average. Deogad is struggling hard against the injustice.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Advocate Surve and others are on tour in Deogad Taluka with a view to have a personal knowledge of the circumstances there and at the end of the tour a private meeting of the prominent people of Deogad Taluka will be held at Deogad on Tuesday. Mainly on the success of this meeting depends the fate of the struggle of Deogad.

GOING WEST.

Mr. I. S. Andrews, a Bombay Journalist, who is proceeding to Europe and America this month to study the conditions in the West. Mr. Andrews has been serving on the staff of "The Indian Daily Mail," Bombay. Besides being a journalist, he has also experience of the police and municipal administration. He has travelled extensively in the Far East and has seen active service in the war.

COMRADE "SAK" PREPARES FOR PARLIAMENTARY FIGHT

—:o:—

SILVER BULLETS IMMEDIATELY WANTED

SEND YOUR MITE IMMEDIATELY

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

Great Britain is in the throes of a great election. All Parties are out for a big fight. Out of 1,700 candidates there are two Indians standing for election, one is our dear old SAK, sitting in Parliament for years for North Battersea. There is bitter opposition against Comrade Sak engineered not only by old political foes but by his erstwhile Labour friends under the leadership of Ramsay MacDonald and Co. But SAK stands as firm as a rock against all odds, confident of strong support from his own constituency which he has never betrayed, and which he has always served faithfully, fearlessly and often successfully. But no fight can be carried on without financial weapons, and SAK, as all others, needs silver bullets. He needs at least £1,000 from which we have remitted already £590 and £50 by Telegraphic Transfer to-day and we are pleased to note from the papers that the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee has sanctioned £100 for SAK'S ELECTION FUND and we trust it is already sent. Thus SAK needs another £350 which must be remitted to him without delay. Below is given a list of latest donations:—

	Rs.
A. & J.	300
Sanjan and Umargaon Sympathisers	75
Parsi Admirers of Thana	50
Collection by a Friend	50
K. J. D.	25
Narandas of English Book Depot, Ferozepore	25
Through "Kaiser-i-Hind":—	
A Parsi Sympathiser	50
Kekobad Nariman	25
Jamshed Marker	10
Dr. F. R. Hakim	15
Zoroastrian	7
M. M. B.	5
A Hindu	5
E. C. Dubash	5
Eruch A. Bhawnagari	3
Sympathiser	3
"Bombay Chronicle" Managerial Staff	15
Dinshah Mistry	11
D. B. Mehta	11
Total Rs.	690
Already acknowledged Rs.	6,626
Total Collection Rs.	7,316

My countrymen! Do send your mite immediately to me.

SPLIT IN MILL OWNERS'-CAMP?

(Continued from page 1.)

be amicably settled by Thursday the 16th instant:—

(1) That, the discharged men from the Wadia group of Mills, may be employed by all the 80 mills in Bombay, at an average of 75 men per Mill—whereby all the 6,000 men will be employed.

(2) That, all the mill-employees should be granted the (Bhatta) allowances at 70 per cent of their monthly earnings, provided all the weavers, serving in all the Bombay mills are allowed to draw their due wages without any reduction in their earnings, by 7-1/2 per cent.—as proposed by the Mill-owners.

(3) That, in the event of all the strikers resuming work by Thursday the 16th instant, all the strikers must be paid their wages for the month of April by Monday, the 20th, or if possible, on Saturday, the 18th, as it is an admitted fact, that all the Mill-workers are to be paid according to their pay sheets and the number of days that they have worked; otherwise, there will be again trouble, in case they are under-paid due to miscalculation of the Mill-clerks.

(4) Lastly, every endeavour must be made by the Mill-owners to reinstate all the strikers in their respective Mills without giving cause for discontent amongst the strikers by discharging even a small number of the present strikers.

Should there be no amicable settlement, in the near future, the strikers will be forced to resume work with feelings of ill-will. It is in the interest of the Mill-owners and of the shareholders as well as of the workmen, that the present strike should be amicably settled, with a spirit of good-will on each side.—Yours, etc.,

NARAYAN RAO KULKARNI.

DEMAND FOR CLEAR-CUT MAJORITY

—:o:—

CHURCGILL'S ATTACK ON SIMON

The "Observer" says that the election campaign has hitherto been good-humoured and well-mannered but Mr. Churchill has come nearest to the tone that rouses bad blood. Nobody thinks him well-advised in accusing Sir John Simon of firing-under the white flag. This exposes the Chancellor to a damaging retort by the most formidable adversary. Sir John Simon rendered a favour to Government and service to the State when he agreed to head the Indian Commission. He did not give up seventy thousand sterling yearly in order to have his mouth shut as well in domestic politics. He, if any man, is an unchangeable Liberal in every fibre of his body. It is an advantage to prove to India that he is not a disguised Conservative.—Reuter.

CONFERENCE OF REVENUE MEMBERS

—:o:—

PROCEEDINGS KEPT CONFIDENTIAL

SIMLA, May 11.

The Conference of Revenue Members from the Provinces was opened to-day at the Viceregal Lodge by H. E. Lord Irwin. Members from Bombay, United Provinces, the Punjab, Central Provinces and Assam were present. The Government of India was represented by Sir Mahomed Habibullah, Mr. C. S. Bajpai and Mr. Haig, Home Secretary. Mr. Ram Chandra of the Education Department acted as Secretary. The proceedings were confidential. It is understood that the Viceroy made a brief speech after which the Conference adjourned till Monday. The Conference will be held on Monday and Tuesday when many outstanding matters connected with land revenue administration will be discussed.—A. P.

MAHATMAJI AT NELLORE

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PRESENTATION OF PURSE

NELLORE, May 11.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Nellore on the 10th instant and visited villages in Kavour and Kavali taluks. He was presented with a purse of Rs. 6,126 and odd at Buchinidapalem. He also received purses at Yellapalayam, Parlapalli, Utukur, Allur and Kavali. Total collections on the 10th amounted to Rs. 13,962 and odd.

Mahatmaji interviewed while passing through Bezwada from Rajahmundry expressed the tour was taxing and crowded. He said he was very much impressed with Gowthami Ashram of Sitanagaram.—Free Press.

MR. FREDERICK BODYCOT DEAD

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AN OLD RESIDENT OF MUSSOORIE

MUSSOORIE, May 11.

Death occurred at noon to-day of Mr. Frederick Bodycot, Editor and Proprietor of the "Mussoorie Times." He was an old resident of the station having lived for over thirty years and was held in high esteem by a large circle of friends. For many years, Mr. Bodycot was a prominent member of the City Board and took a keen interest in the civic administration of the station.—A. P.

SIMON CLOSELY GUARDED

Plain Clothes Officers Accompany Him During Political Tour

LONDON, May 11.

Sir John Simon is closely guarded by police during his political tour. He is always accompanied by an officer of the special branch of Scotland Yard. At the Welsh University town of Aberystwyth where there are a number of Indian students, the local police were augmented by plain clothes officers scattered among the audiences. Apart from the good-humoured banter however with the students nothing untoward occurred. At Liverpool a young Communist poured execrations on Sir John denouncing him as a murderer and slung hundreds of typewritten pamphlets from the gallery into the body of the hall.—Reuter.

SIR JOHN'S RIVAL

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SHAUKAT USMANI ACCEPTS COMMUNIST PARTY'S INVITATION

LONDON, May 12.

The Communist Party has received a cable from Shaukat Osmani accepting its invitation to contest the Spen Valley Division against Sir John Simon. The cable says: "We must expose the hypocrisy of the Simon Commission and show the solidarity of the British workers with the Indian masses in their common struggle."—Reuter.

SARASWATS VOTE FOR DOMINION STATUS,

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Exciting Debate at Gamdevi

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Dominion Status or Independence? This question was hotly discussed by the Kanara Saraswats at a debate held under the auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association on Sunday afternoon. Mr. S. N. Kalbag presided.

From the narrow communal outlook to which the Association confined itself till recently to the discussion of national questions is a wide jump which indicates the progressive character of the institution. Lately owing to the efforts of certain members the constitution of the Association was so changed as to allow academical discussions on political subjects.

Mr. S. R. Sharma opening the debate said that independence was the natural craving of man and as such as an ideal he would not put any limitations on it. But he said that as a practical proposition without distracting the issues by theoretical subtlties, he would confine himself to the creation of national sanction by constructive work. For similar consideration he would wholeheartedly support Dominion Status if it meant practical independence.

Mr. G. D. Koppikar, Secretary of the Bombay Youth League, supported independence. He said that since the country had to make a sacrifice it must be for the highest ideal, namely, independence which would appeal to the masses more than Dominion Status.

Mr. B. L. Hattiagdy of the Santa Cruz Youth League vehemently advocated the cause of independence and urged on following the Congress programme as a means to the end.

Mr. R. S. Padbidri contributed substantial arguments in favour of Dominion Status-cum-Independence emphasising the boycott programme as the most potent force with special stress on Khaddar. Without khaddar, he said, boycott of foreign cloth would not be a reality.

Mr. N. L. Kodikal was heartily in favour of independence but feared our ability to attain it immediately especially in view of the strong wave of communialism that was passing over the country.

Mr. Kulkarni expressed surprise that none of the officer-bearers except the Vice-President and the Secretary were present at such an important meeting.

The chairman in putting the resolution to the vote, pointed out the case of Ireland to show what actual Dominion Status in practice meant, namely, perfect equality with England and other members of the Commonwealth. If it meant that in the case of India as well they would lose nothing by accepting it.

"The following resolution was passed with only one dissenting: "This House gives its wholehearted support to the demand for immediate Dominion Status made by the National Convention".

AGE LIMIT FOR SCHOOL-GOING

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SOME USEFUL HINTS

BANGALORE, May 11.

Speaking under the auspices of the Humanistic Club on "Age Limit for School-going", Mr. Fred. Harvey said that excepting the very small percentage of boys definitely inclined towards academical pursuits the majority of boys must stop regular scholastic career at the age of 14 and straight away "enter the professional scale and perfect themselves in their respective trades before completing their 'teens.

Accordiug to him, at the age of 20 a youth must have mastered and be in possession of the full details of his particular avocation.

SELECTION OF PROFESSION.

The selection of individual profession might in a majority of cases be usefully made by application of the elimination theory, the boy's heredity, inclination, and natural bent. The result of such judicious selection, far from being disappointing, would, he thought, be attended with definite success, and would be in the interest of the community and nation at large.

If supplementary study was required the boy, he would suggest, might attend with profit an evening school for an hour or two without prejudice to his hours of recreation and leisure. This would give him opportunities of meeting fellow-workers and apprentices in the field, which incidentally would also prove of immense benefit in later stages of his professional work.—A. P.

LECTURES ON CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

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SIR T. B. SAPRU INVITED BY CALCUTTA SENATE

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CALCUTTA, May 11.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has been invited by the Senate of the Calcutta University to accept appointment as the Tagore Law Professor and deliver a series of 12 lectures on Constitutional Law with reference to the British Empire, on an honorarium of Rs. 9,000.—Free Press.

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